The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 38 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	....
13th ,,	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	....
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	....	....	10000
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	....
24th ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	....

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	10th Jan	2nd Feb
Kirin Maru	B. Ishida	3808	24th Jan.	4th Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	1820	6th Feb.	11th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nakata	4825	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Yark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D-17

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	639
Liverpool	605	957	469	754
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	—	999	—	757

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 6 p.m. LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February *Direct LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 8th Feb. 11 a. m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PEESIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on 4th February, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

3rd February, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,363	J. Kinnaird	29th March. 1915
S.S. "Cirrhasia"	6,722	D. F. Osborne	R. N. R. 17th April. 191
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	24th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. E-13

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan, and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st September 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager,
Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN

PIANOS

OF CULTURE

THIS DAY AND DAILY

As understood by the world and the democracy of the nation who manufactured them, and not of the variety spelt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.

Please send for details and particulars of reduced prices.
(Rs. 20 in every Rs. 100.)

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

APOLLO SHIRTS FOR MEN OF TASTE.

We have in stock a huge range of patterns in the now famous

APOLLO SHIRTING

which comprise the newest ideas in colourings and the smartest designs.

Price per Shirt made to measure
Rs. 5-8
Lees 10% Cash Discount.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

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"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVEETISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

WANTED.

WANTED any agency or business by sound concern, at big scale, ready to invest. Apply to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5213

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school. Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

WANTED immediately an EUROPEAN ELECTRICIAN understanding house wiring specially Henley wiring system. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., Karachi. 5244

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED.—A MILLER (thoroughly efficient) to run 10 Sack-plant Flour Mill in Punjab. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 300 at Rs. 20 per annum and Rs. 5 allowance. Apply at once with testimonials and particulars of experience, etc., to Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5249

PARSEE SALESMAN respectable family now in Bombay having 16 years practical experience, piecegoods, sugar, metal, sundries, etc., big European firms Karachi, capable taking charge Import Department desires berth in Bombay firm. Good salesman able correspondent, excellent testimonials and references. Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5261

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experience in Foundry work generally.

Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to

HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
30, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED.

WANTED good GOANESE COOK. Must be willing to do camping. Apply by letter to G. SEARLE, I.C.S., Nagpur, C.P. 3027

WANTED immediately L.C.E., for State service pay Rs. 80 monthly. Apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5266

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

SHORT HAND TYPIST wanted at once Swift and accurate worker State present salary, particulars and if male or female. Apply to Box No. 91, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5269

WANTED to ADVANCE a LOAN of Rs. 30,000 on the security of a landed property. Apply personally to VIRJI KESHOWJI BALANI, Managing Clerk to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors. 5262.

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained Kindergarten Mistress for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3026

WANTED an experienced and influential COTTON SALESMAN with the capacity to manage business in general and a typist knowing book-keeping. Apply M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
371, Hornby Road. 5265.

WANTED.—Ex ARTILLERY MEN pay about Rs. 200, SHORTHAND TYPIST pay Rs. 120, Typist Rs. 100, Accounts Clerk Rs. 100. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rs. 130, Indian Loco and Motor Drivers for abroad. Apply to Box No. 89, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5266

WANTED a JOINT LIBRARIAN for the Calcutta University Library on probation for one year on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 rising on confirmation to Rs. 150 in five years by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Only men experienced in general Library work and in cataloguing books need apply.

P. BRUHL, Registrar.
Senate House, 30th [illegible] 1915. 3025

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE. 3½ H. P. Triumph in good working order. Tyres and tubes in good condition. Free Engine. Apply to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5263.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 8, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.

Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 110 and second floor Rs. 120. Apply to

S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5229 Choupaty Road.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 31

TO LET.—The undermentioned residences of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

The LARGE UPPER STORIED HOUSE at Tardeo with a spacious compound. Within easy reach of Tram and Train. (From 1st March 1915.)

The BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW at Khandalla (Furnished.) Two detached offices, stabling and servants' quarters. Large compound. UNIQUE SITUATION. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5197

TO LET.—The Commodious Bungalow at Bandora, known as the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's "Family House." Stabling, servants' quarters, etc.

Jeejeebhoy Castle, the newly built stylish and commodious upper storied Bungalow in Civil Lines, Poona. Large drawing dining and billiard rooms and verandahs. 10 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms attached to each. All elegantly tiled floors. Most centrally situated and commanding from its towers excellent bird's-eye view of Poona and the surrounding country. (Furnished). Stabling and out-houses. Apply to—

SECRETARY AND AGENT,
The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872;
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
5208 Bombay.

NOTICES.

KREAT INDIAN PERINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCCANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA AND SPONAGE CLOTHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1915, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1915.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3 The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5 The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office:
Parel, Bombay, 14th January, 1915. 5036

NOTICE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE ELECTRIC WIRING AND LIGHT AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC FAN FITTING IN THE OLD GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS at his Office in Bombay up to 1 p.m. (standard time) on at BOMBAY, the 17th February, 1915, for WEST Electric Wiring and Supply of necessary fittings for the New Telegraph Office situate in the Old General Post Office building Bombay. The approximate quantities are as under:—

(a) 112 Light points.
(b) 86 Fan points.
(c) 26—150 C. P. indirect lighting fittings with lamps.
(d) 86—50 C. P. ordinary pendants with opal shade and lamp.
(e) 86 Fans with regulators.

Forms for tenders and General Conditions of Tender may be obtained and the building inspected by application to the Office of the undersigned on week days during the hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Tenders must be accompanied by specifications of the wire, and wiring system PROPOSED, also specifications or samples of the type of indirect lighting fittings and fans.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning the reason thereof.

(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director Telegraph Engineering,
Southern Circle, Bombay
Bombay, the 28th January, 1915. 5240

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 649/23232 OF 1914.

THE INDIAN HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED & ETC. .....Plaintiff.
V/S
CAWASJI M. DAVAR .....Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ issued out of this Court on the 9th day of January 1915, there will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February 1915 at one o'clock noon at the Court House, Lamington Road, 1 Single seated Brougham and 1 Horse with harness, the property of the defendant abovenamed.

Each lot to be paid for in cash at the time of the sale.

By Order,
SORABJI DADABHOY,
Appraiser.
Court of Small Causes,
Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1915. 5270

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will carry on the business in partnership as Architects Engineers and Surveyors as also as Fire Insurance Surveyors, Appraisers and Adjusters in the name, style and firm of Taraporvala and Bharoocha as and from the 1st of February 1915 in Petit Building, No. 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.

VICAJEE ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA, M. S. A.,
SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA, M. S. A.,
5243

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 2nd instant till the 2nd August next an dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1915. 5264.

NOTICE.

RHEAD & CO., LTD., Manchester, Textile Machinery Exporters and Mill Furnishers, are prepared to take over Buying Agencies for small commissions. Enquiries Solicited. 5258

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand fubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey arab horse, quiet in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY ONCE IN TWENTY YEARS.
MARBLE STATUARY.

Mr. J. B. Murzban, during his last visit to Venice secured from the Grimoni Palace 11 pieces of Carrara Marble Statuary of the most exquisite workimanship.

Some of these are pupils of the renowned sculptor Canova and over a century old.

The finish and the polish are simply suberb.

The pieces are full life size, 5 feet 6 inches high and each cut out of one solid piece of pure white marble.

The statue representing Bacchante and Satyr is revolving on a pedestal and all together 7½ feet high.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell these by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), in the compound of Mr. Murzban's residence "Shallemar," Hughes Road.

Bacchante and Satyr on revolving pedestal by eminent sculptor Torretti, solid piece 7½ feet.

Winter, 5½ feet solid one piece, Carrara Marble.

Winter, 5½ feet solid one piece, Carrara Marble.

Diana Sculptor Jean Dominici 5¾ feet one piece pure Carrara marbie.

Goddess of Painting by a pupil of Canova, one solid piece, pure white Carrara Marble.

Autumn, 5½ feet, one solid piece, Carrara Marble.

Goddess of Poetry, by a pupil of Canova, one solid piece, Carrara Marble, 5½ feet.

Leda and the Swan, Magnificent Statue by a pupil of Canova full size 5½ feet one piece, Carrara Marble.

The pieces are open to inspection now between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and tastefully decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as "Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, sideboards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby & Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks & Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day viz., the 14th day of February, 1915: and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 15th February, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne & Co., or of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 7 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. E-16

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEST QUALITY, CROKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Under instructions of the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 7th February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Byculla Fire Brigade Building below the Bridge at Sankli Street, very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teakwood household furniture, comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double almyrahs, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, drawing room sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano, new-designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door bookcases, easy and rocking chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safe clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass single bedsteads, carpets, rich glassware, crockeryware, one lot Encyclopoedia books, table ornaments and cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. C. Purt, Esq., the late Foreman of the Byculla Fire Brigade Station.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the balance STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Modern Electric Co., at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre consisting of Electrical goods, fans, lights, etc., will be resumed in small lots on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, CORRUGATED SHEETS, ETC., OF A STONE FACTORY AT DOMBIVLI ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY NEAR KALYAN.

Under instructions from the concerned and pursuant to the order made by the High Court of Bombay in the decree in suit No. 528 of 1913 and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla Jusub and Peerbhoy Hassum Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.), on the Factory Premises at Dombivali on the G. I. P. Railway (near Kalyan) all the Machinery, etc., of the stone breaking factory of the above mortgagors consisting of

3 Oil Engines of 55 and 12 H. P. by Hornsby and Ruston Proctor and Co.
1 second-hand stone breaker 16 by 9.
1 second-hand stone breaker, small size.
18 Troilis and Rails.

and some furniture such as tables and chairs, benches, safe, etc., and few sheds of corrugated iron sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

P. S.—The train leaving Victoria Terminus at 11-45 a.m., will suit for attending the above Auction.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Wednesday, February 3rd at 9-30 p. m. S. T.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
In aid of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.
By kind courtesy the Proprietors of the
PALACE OF VARIETIES, the following Artistes will appear:—

MISS NORAH MOORE: Singer of patriotic and topical songs
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST: Versatile singer and clever story-teller.
MISS BELLE SPARKS: Charming singer of sweet songs.
LITTLE MONA: The favourite of Bombay and singer of catchy choruses.
MR. T. CHAMPION: Inimitable Comedian who will sing selected topical and patriotic songs.

THE GAIETY ORCHESTRA.
Admission Rs. 2 only.
SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE
Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY
From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th February (including Sunday.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Positive last appearance of the present Artistes:

2 Shows To-night 2
At 6-30 at the Gaiety
Miss GERTRUDE GEBEST.
Miss BELLE SPARKS.
LITTLE MONA
AND OUR CHOICE CINEMA
TO-NIGHT 9-45 p.m.
In aid of the War Fund
AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

When a special Vaudeville Programme will be presented.

No 10 o'clock show to-night at the Gaiety
To-morrow Thursday Feb. 4th
To-morrow Thursday Feb. 4th
GRAND GALA NIGHT
Special and expensive engagement of
MISS MAY SHERRARD
MISS MAY SHERRARD
The breezy bouncing irresistible individual
The spasm in the hobble

In a new selection of her inimitable comic songs and clever male impersonation.

SEE MAY SHERRARD AS A NUT

Mr. LEW MARKS
Mr. LEW MARKS
The popular purveyor of potted parodies and humorous topicalities
In a selection of new and characteristic song
HEAR HIS FAMOUS WAR ALPHABET
MISS GERTIE BROOKS
MISS GERTIE BROOKS
PRETTY AS A PICTURE, DAINTY AS A FAIRY
Presenting the latest London Chorus Brages
Mr. LEW MARKS
Presents a whimsical tabloid revue entitled
IT'S A LONG WAY TO—?
in 3 Scenes
Scene 1 Half-way to Nowhere
,, 2 Nowhere
,, 3 Half-way back again.
See Gertie Brooks as the worried Soubrette
See Lew Marks as the Worried Bonaparte
See Lew Marks as Wilhelm
Miss May Sherrard will feature the Patriotic Song of the Season
"BOYS IN KHAKI, BOYS IN BLUE"
The pantomime rage assisted by new and novel patriotic lantern effects and
TABLEAUX VIVANT
BRITANNIA AND HER BOYS
BRITANNIA.....MISS GERTIE BROOKS
Screaming finale
IT'S A LONG WAY TO ST. HELENA, BUT—
POPULAR PRICES.
Book your seats now at ROSE AND Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
WE ARE SHOWING
THE GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA
A
"CRIME FOR LOVE."
IN THREE PARTS.

Written by M. Jules Mary, the Author of Screen Play "HER DREADFUL SECRET."

Perfect photography of natural Scenery laid in some of the most serene and beautiful landscapes in Europe makes, in this respect alone "A Crime or LOVE" a producer's masterpiece.

ALSO
A MOST INTERESTING FILM
ON BOY SCOUTS
Showing the work of FRENCH ALPINE BOY SCOUTS AMONGST EXQUISITE SCENERY.
PATHE'S GAZETTE AND COMICS.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Phone No. 1266 — **OLYMPIA CINEMA** — Sandhurst Road.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE

For the week commencing 30th, we present a FOUR PART FILM of Rare Quality and Kind

A STOLEN INHERITANCE.

4,000 Ft. 4 Parts.

It is an Interesting Story, full of exciting incidents, and devoid of padding. Splendidly Staged and Acted.

Photography is a Matchless Marvel. All Star Cast. A very Clever Plot in which is told vividly the Intrigues of an Adventuress. Scenes are set up most elaborately.

IT IS THE FILM OF THE SEASON & OF RECENT RELEASE & OF RIGHT LENGTH

OUR SPECIAL SPECIALTY PROGRAMME.

1. OVERCHARGED
2. A COWBOY'S DEVOTION.
3. OUR LATEST WAR FILMS.
4. NONSENSICAL TWEEDUDLUMS.
5. A STOLEN INHERITANCE, Our Star Drama.
6.
7.

Prize Matinee: Saturday and Sunday: 5 to 6-30.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY COMMENCING AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

Band in attendance every Sunday. POPULAR PEOPLE'S PRICES.

NOTE From Saturday 6th next the unusually long instalment of 10,000 feet an 10 parts of LUCILLE LOVE: THE GIRL OF MYSTERY will be shown an completed in 3 weeks. Watch our special advertisement in connection therewith.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

Charni Road. — TO-NIGHT: — Tel. No. 1271.

LATEST WAR FILMS | An Attractive Budget. | GREATEST WAR-DRAMAS

SEE THE THRILLING AMERICAN—WAR EXCLUSIVE

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN

An Episode of the Spanish-American War.

A Thrilling Drama that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour There are punches galore, exciting battle scenes and a plot that will "grip" from start to finish.

WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.

WAR NEWS | The latest from the front. | A New "Billy Boy" Cartoon. | SEA DREAMS

POMPII—A fine scenic. PIMPLE—A ripping comic.

3 Shows Nightly at—7, 8-15 & 10.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

SKATING RINK

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies Session 9-30 to 10-30.
Evening Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.

Tuesday, 16th February.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2 .0 12	

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
'Great Men of the Great War."
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthe the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

Particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.

SAFE, SURE AND EFFECTUAL.

All forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Piles, Ulcers, Sores, etc., cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week.

Two days medicine gratis for trial.

DR. UMAKANT HAZARI,
Blood Specialist,
164/1 Manicktola Street, CALCUTTA.
5267

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

Rainfall has been nearly general in west Central Provinces and local in extreme north. The chief amounts are:—Saugor one inch, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Sonemarg a half. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the area of rainfall.

The Forecast:—Decrease of precipitation in the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.14". Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is above normal at Rawalpindi and Hissar during the day and at Multan at night.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.27" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme northern districts; night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana but drier in lower Sind. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the western half of Kathiawar and damper than usual elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division Jubbulpore has had 0.43", Saugor 1.01", Hoshangabad 0.56" and Khandwa 0.13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to casiderable defect in the area of rainfall; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are light to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bombay. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the northern half of the division; Malegaon has had 0.20" and Aurangabad 0.36". Skies are clear in the south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in east Rajputana and the central parts of the country have given nearly general rain in the northern half of the Central Provinces and local rain in the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Weather has again become disturbed in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Some showers are likely in Sind, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 1st of February 1915.

STATIONS,	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Variation, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	65.8	49.0	96	..	4.80	—2.73
Do. (29th)	?	..	70	..	0.40	—2.04
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	82.3	71.8	80	..	3.17	1.11
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.8	48.6	83	..	0.30	—0.46
Rawalpindi	65.5	41.1	98	0.14	4.19	0.10
Lahore	67.6	45.8	70	..	1.35	—0.24
Hissar	76.7	46.0	90	..	0.81	..
Ambala	69.7	45.1	90	..	1.92	—0.62
Delhi	69.0	62.0	87	0.07	1.66	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.2	52.8	82	..	0.51	—0.45
Mainpuri	73.6	48.6	93	..	0.25	—1.08
Jhansi	66.6	53.8	97	0.27	0.40	—0.68
Cawnpore	70.8	52.7	97	..	1.18	0.03
Allahabad	68.8	56.8	94	..	0.78	—0.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.3	55.8	67	..	0.52	0.01
Karachi	80.3	60.7	51	..	0.55	—0.30
Ajmer	75.7	57.5	88	..	1.25	0.40
Jaipore	70.7	52.7	88	0.04	0.71	—0.17
Kotah	76.6	57.0	92	..	1.69	1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	50.0	52	..	0.16	—0.08
Dwarka	78.1	62.7	56	..	0.09	—0.05
Veraval	76.0	68.6	82	..	0.06	—0.33
Rajkot	84.7	59.8	35	..	0.41	0.07
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	68.6	85	..	0	—0.32
Surat	85.3	68.7	85	..	0.70	0.46
Ahmedabad	85.8	67.5	81	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.5	58.5	59	..	0.33	0.00
Neemuch	79.5	56.8	85	..	2.04	1.47
Indore	79.1	58.1	91	0.09	1.34	0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	61.9	55.8	91	0.43	0.94	—0.57
Saugor	62.4	54.8	82	1.01	0.18	—1.36
Hoshangabad	74.5	58.0	86	0.56	2.37	1.14
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	88.2	64.6	58	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	85.8	64.3	67	..	1.60	0.17
Nagpur	82.1	61.4	71	..	3.45	1.55
Chanda	87.9	60.8	69	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	83.7	60.1	80	..	1.24	0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	72.8	86	..	0.18	—0.36
Ratnagiri	84.9	71.9	68	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	84.8	72.5	89	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	85.6	68.8	90	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	62.7	90	0.20	2.54	1.77
Ahmednagar	84.9	63.9	70	..	1.96	0.88
Poona	87.4	62.1	72	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	87.5	65.1	50	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	85.3	63.4	70	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	81.8	58.7	89	..	?	?
Aurangabad	85.5	62.7	83	0.36	2.04	0.99
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.9	60.7	64	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	83.2	60.0	89	..	0.86	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	74.8	68	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	88.3	73.5	86	..	7.08	0.76
Cochin	88.9	73.5	78	..	13.34	4.77
Colombo	87.8	73.8	89	..	16.49	—4.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	65.7	91	..	3.04	—3.20
Bellary	91.0	67.0	75	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	89.8	68.5	78	..	3.63	—1.03
Madras	85.9	71.5	92	..	24.41	4.46
Bangalore	84.0	67.0	84	..	2.14	—1.45
Coimbatore	89.5	69.0	80	..	4.01	—0.95
Trichinopoly	91.5	71.8	79	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	84.6	70.5	76	..	18.70	—0.78

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.932 Inches
Temperature of Air	77.6degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.8 "
Dew Point	70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.803 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 "
Minimum do. do.	73.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,SE,WSW,W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	118 Mile

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare me some space to say that I fully endorse the view expressed by "Justice" in your columns? What "Justice" says is not our only grievance. Our grievances are many and they are just.

It is supposed that the marks of the English paper have been revised and those failing in English by a certain number of marks have been given a few extra and passed. Just fancy! A candidate, say scoring 55 marks or so in English, may obtain 11 marks extra to pass this subject, whereas another candidate who may have scored the required number of marks, viz. 66, and passed this subject, seems to have no lien to these grace marks! How funny, how unfair!.

It might well be argued why a candidate who already scores pass marks should have been given grace marks. Naturally he should not. But according to the New Regulations of our Matriculation "a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. marks in the grand total." This means that a candidate who scores 66 marks in English out of 200 and pass marks in other subjects should fail if he won't score 198 marks. Now we will try and see how this supplementary result affects the different candidates in different ways. I shall give two instances:

A candidate who secures 55 marks in English, 60 marks in Mathematics, 32 marks in History and 40 marks in Classics and scores in all 188 marks, by virtue of the grace marks given to him would pass, whereas a candidate notwithstanding his scoring 66 marks in English, 52 marks in Mathematics, 30 marks in History, 45 marks in Classics, and scoring in all 193 marks fails, because he could not secure 198 marks according to new regulations. Having already secured enough of pass marks in English, he is supposed to have absolutely no lien to grace marks. Is it not seemingly absurd that a candidate in the latter case should have failed in spite of the fact that he scored better marks than his more fortunate brother whose only good fortune was that he scored 11 *marks less* in English!

For the want of a better word, may we not call this sheer injustice. If the marks of the English subject, or as a matter of that of any subject, were revised, why they should have been revised only of those who failed, and not all round? Did not all see pass through an equally severe test?

Injustice we have, and we have it in every walk of life. In some cases there is no remedy. But in a case like this where the the whole public are equally concerned, we wonder why equal measures should not have been adopted. Will not the authorities concerned take trouble to look into this grievance?—Yours, etc.,

MANCHERSHAW S. BHAMGARA.

Bombay, January 27.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 2nd February 1915 was 30.181 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill. ft. in
	Feb.			Feb.		
Tu.	2	m 0 40	29 7	2	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47a	27 6		6 55a	15 9
W.	3	m 1 11	29 6	3	m 7 16	16 10
		1 28a	27 7		7 10a	16 5
Th.	4	m 1 44	29 1	4	m 7 51	16 6
		2 12a	27 4		7 47a	17 5
F.	5	m 2 18	28 5	5	m 8 30	16 6
		3 0a	26 10		8 29a	16 9
S.	6	m 2 54	27 6	6	m 9 14	16 8
		3 56a	26 2		9 18a	20 2
Su.	7	m 3 37	26 6	7	m 10 9	17 0
		5 12a	25 7		10 29a	21 6
M.	8	m 4 34	25 6	8	m 11. 23	17 3
		6 49a	25 7			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise	Sunset
2	(Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
3	(Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m
4	(Thursday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 33m
5	(Friday	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
6	(Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
7	(Sunday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m
8	(Monday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h. 11-0p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m.; Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-8 a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40 0 a.m.

An officer in charge of the transport vessels in the Persian Gulf pays a high tribute to the behaviour of the English and Indian troops who have been engaged in the operations on the Shatt-el-Arab. He writes:—At 7 o'clock this morning the Turkish fort opened up a heavy fire on two of our ships, and our soldiers advanced to attack. I stood on the bridge and watched it all. The Dorsets at 10-30 rushed the fort, and the enemy retired hard pressed by our splendid Indian troops. How fine they are in attack! So cheerful and careless, English and Indian alike. It is an awakening education which fills me with a huge admiration for my fellowmen."

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C.16

NATIONAL Y. W. C. A.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The annual meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, was held yesterday in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines, Bombay. Mrs. W. H. Klosz, acting President, presided.

Miss Florence B. Lang, the Secretary and Treasurer, read the Report of the Indian National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. and submitted the financial statement, which was adopted. In the Committee's Report, read by Miss Lang, it was stated:—We must record the year that has passed as a period of marking time in the history of the National work. Loss of workers, without a proportionate reinforcement from the Home Committees, has been the chief difficulty; and the outbreak of the war intensified the problem by delaying several upon whose coming great hopes were built. But we are far from being discouraged—quite the contrary.

It was with deep regret that the resignations of Mrs. John Anderson and Mrs. Coleman were accepted. Both of these ladies have been valued members of long-standing of the Indian National Committee. Our deep gratitude for their service, and our best wishes for their future, follow them to the homeland.

Calcutta has had much to encourage in the year's work in spite of many difficulties. The debt was reduced by Rs. 11,894. Of this sum H. E. Lord Carmichael generously gave Rs. 5,000. His Excellency had made this promise at the beginning of the year conditional upon the Association's reducing the debt by half, which would have meant raising about Rs. 20,000. The prospects were fair for accomplishing this, but the war made the carrying out of the plans impossible. His Excellency took this into consideration and kindly gave the Rs. 5,000. The Educational Department was able to offer excellent classes in domestic science under the leadership of Miss Sawtell, and the attendance has been very good. The building has been largely used because it was made the headquarters for the Woman's Branch of the Bengal War Relief Fund. St. John Ambulance classes have been a prominent feature.

The Bombay Association has also been of service in the work of the Woman's Branch of the War Relief Fund for the Bombay Presidency. Their Educational work has been a strong feature of the year's programme and the monsoon classes under Miss Sawtell were very successful. The Girl Guides movement, which was so well organised by Miss Wingate, has developed splendidly this year, and has been started in several of the schools. The home is very much overcrowded and the need for larger quarters is keenly felt. The work has been strengthened by the arrival of Mrs. Andrews in March from Australia, who has taken up the work of Home Secretary.

Karachi had a building campaign in February and over Rs. 10,000 were raised, which speaks well for the character of the work in that city. The Government granted an excellent site and Rs. 20,000 in money, but before the work of building can begin the Association must have a like sum.

Juppulpore has thrived under the excellent leadership of Miss Ellis, who, in addition to her own work in Jubbulpore, has done considerable travelling work for the National Committee.

One of the greatest needs in the National work is for travelling among the branches. This should be done by a secretary who is able to conduct missions in the centres visited, or at least to hold meetings which will stimulate the personal spiritual life of the members, and which will uphold the spiritual ideals of the Association.

We would repeat the statement made in the opening paragraph of this report. The outlook is encouraging rather than otherwise. The very fact that we see our own weaknesses is a step in advance. If the war, which imposes such hard conditions on all the countries involved and on neutral countries as well, retards the coming of the reinforcements in workers which we so sorely need, then we must do our best with our present resources.

The Report was adopted.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER AND THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the eve of electing a Representative from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, for the Port Trust, it is but proper to put forth one argument to which the electors should attend carefully. The Indian Chamber exercises the right of election and there are two candidates this year viz., the Hon. Mr. Manmodandas Ramji and Mr. D. E. Wachha. The Chamber has a majority of members doing business in piecegoods, and the remaining number of members represent a variety of business, as will be evident from the list. I ask: Does the Native Chamber, while electing a member for the Port Trust intend or desire to represent the business of piecegoods alone? How will the variety of business represented in the Chamber manage to make out adequate representation? If Government itself makes it self-evident on all occasions to treat Hindus and Mahomedans alike by giving advantage in different avocations of life to both, turn by turn, why should not commerce as such come in the way of the Indian Chamber by not allowing any one particular trade to enjoy the monopoly of election and representation in a momentous matter such as the present one, in which the Indian Chamber and not the Piece-goods' Association should be represented. It is a question of principle and members as well as non-members will be at one in holding that the representation must be proper and fully suited to the requirements of the present times.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN MERCHANT.

Bombay, February 1.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B.15

Weakness and loss of weight

Weakness and loss of weight are unfortunately far too common in tropical climates to need either description or explanation.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is the one strength-maker needed. It enriches the blood, tones up the nervous system, strengthens the lungs and promotes the physical fitness of robust health.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion repairs Nature's wear and tear and combats the devastating effects of life in tropical climates. Therefore, insist on genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

TAPPING THE EVERN FORCE

WORSE THAN BLEEDING.

"It is better to lose a pint of blood than to have the nerves tapped. No one can measure your nerve-force as it runs away," wrote that famous Doctor Oliver Wendell Holmes.

It is easy to explain why this is so. The blood-making organs rapidly replace lost blood, and blood can be injected into the veins when bleeding has been excessive.

Nerve-force, however, cannot be injected into the body like blood, and at best, it is regenerated very slowly. The reason we lose it is that under certain conditions we deplete the body's store of phosphorus by excess of work, pleasure, etc.

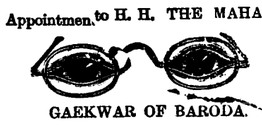
To restore nerve-force we must take special phosphorised food, which can be easily absorbed.

Of all preparations for restoring phosphorus, none equals that richly-phosphorised food of which Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the distinguished medical author, writes: "Very nearly the whole (93 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

Those who take Sanatogen are enthusiastic about it. H. H. the Raja Dharamkaran Bahadoor writes: "I should advise everybody to use the well-known tonic food Sanatogen. Its effect is marvellous."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. S. 720

By Appointment to H. H. THE MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (379) *Hornby Road*

BOMBAY

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.):—

Gowalia Tank Road,

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) T. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL

after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, which has never been known to disappoint victims of malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes, "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with malarial fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopeless cases." Of all Chemists and Stores.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,

Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA the popular cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, and every dose of it tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying to avoid disappointment. Of all chemists, and at

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S).
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

	London 1st Feb.
Bar Silver spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4½
Interest day to day loans	½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, 1st Feb.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	62,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	136,000
Futures at New York March	8.62
Previous closing price	8.48
Futures at New York May	8.88
Previous closing price	8.76
Spot Cotton at New York	8.45
Previous price	8.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March	8.28
Previous price	8.18
Futures at New Orleans May	8.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Opening Tone	Firm
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	36,953

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.88	4.95
J. J.	.....	.....
J. A.	4.96	5.03
A. S.	4.99	5.06
S. O.	.....	.....
O. N.	5.06	5.13
N. D.	.....	.....
D. J.	.....	.....
J. F.	5.12	5.19

Liverpool, 1st Feb.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
„ Imports	20,114
Mid Americans	5.03
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.59
New York Official noon call March	8.55
„ „ May	8.81
New Orleans 10 a.m March	8.42
„ „ May	8.42

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M.J.	4.88	4.88
J.J.	.....	.....
J.A.	.....	4.96
A.S.	4.99	4.99
S.O.	.....	.....
O.N.	5.07	5.06
N.D.	.....	.....
D.J.	.....	.....
J.F.	5.12	5.12

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	A.S.	O.N.	J.F.16
30th Jan Close	4.88	4.96	4.99	5.07	5.12
1st. Feb. Open	4.84	4. 6	4.99	5.07	5.11
1st. Feb. Close.	4.88	4.96	4.99	5.07	5.12

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
30th Jan. Close	6.78	6.95	7.25
1st Feb. Open	6.82	6.99	7.29
1st Feb. Close	6.82	6.99	7. 9
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
27th Jan. Close	8.48	8.76	9.19
1st Feb. 11 a. m.	8.49	8.77	9.18
1st Feb. Noon call	8.54	8.82	...
1st Feb. Close	8.62	8.88	9.30

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
30th Jan. Close	8.18	8.42
1st Feb. 11 a. m.	...	...
1st Feb. Noon call	8.18	8.42
1st Feb. Close	8.28	8.53

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.48
F.G. „ „	3.60
Fine „ „	3.72
Fine M „ Bhownuggur	4.30
Good Oomra M. G.	4.12
F.G. „ „	4.24
Fine „ „	4.36
Good M.G. O mra	4.12
Fine M.G. O mra.	4.36
Good Broach	4.45
F.G. „	4.60
Fine „	4.75
Previous price	8.42
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.84½
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 1.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May Buyers	57⅝
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June Buyers	57/3
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	5
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,725,00

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan. paid	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.	54
Linseed Calcutta March April paid	53

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. March paid.	46/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 7-2-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63¼
Copper Braziers	£ 78 1/2
Yellow Metal	7¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals,—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.	30

COPPER.

English best selected Copper	68¼

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	14
July-September	13/5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	14/1½
July-September.	13/6½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.	15/10½
July-September	15
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June.	16
July-September.	15/1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Duty paid	22/3 to 22/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Feb. 2.

In response to the advance advised from America, Good Broach opened at Rs. 191 and there has not been much variation throughout the day.

Ready cotton is steady and has been in fair demand, but in contracts little business has been reported.

We quote:—
Good Broach (March) 190-191.
Fully Good Bengal (March) 132.
Fine M. G. Bengal (March) 142.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (March) 157-158.
Fully Good Bengal (January 1916) 164-165.

ARRIVALS.

31st Jan. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,910
Central India	89
Barsi & Nagpur	1,073
Berar	3,005
Central Provinces	2,488
Dhollera	....
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	127
Westerns	111
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	2,44
Rajputana	363
Sind	....
Total	12,608
Total for 6 days	44,584
„ to date since 1s Sept. 1914.	6,03,036
„ same time last season	13,94,652

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready, Rs. 8-9, R.D. per cwt.
White Pessi, April-May ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-6, R.D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-15 R.D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12 B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Apl-May ... Rs. 7-12 B.T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10 B.T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone steady.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 30-12 B.T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 32, B.T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-3, B.T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-14-6 R.D. per cwt.
Forward April-May ... Rs. 5-12 R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9 R.D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 41-8 R.D. per candy.
Mimbara ..... Rs. 43 B.T. per candy.
White sml gr. 15 per cent ..... Rs. 45 B.T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36 B.T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40 B.T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 44-8 B.T. per candy.
Yellow Secunderabad ..... Rs. 42 B.T. per candy.
Red Khandwa ..... Rs. 40, B.T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38, B.T. per candy.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	3 Days.	Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bl	Bls.
Cotton	12,608	44,584	363,4.0	504,171
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	164	1,325	176,594	198,744
Linseed	629	2,138	23,779	109,041
Rap, Rai, Mustard Seeds	711	2,997	31,704	6,476
Gingellyseed	1,308	10,977	94,213	349,582
Poppyseed	15	15	150	1,449
Groundnut	6,976	15,956	139,293	294,541
Castorseed	4,240	7,728	70,580	170,772
Rice	2,526	9,814	277,785	232,035
Myrabollams	412	3,341	32,013	85,,97
Cottonseed	11,966	31,405	413,739	874,797
Mowrasee	334	596	8,710	7,2 6
Gram	93	1,591	25,931	27,294
Joowari	900	4,084	102,982	145,577
Barley	..	965	8,430	1,318
Maize	..	..	785	76

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 7/8 d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4½d.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4 15-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 172½.
30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 131¾.
Do. Shanghai ..... 167.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 147½ to 147¼.

BULLION

We quote:—	
English Bar Gold	24-10-9
Australian do.	24-1-0
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood unchanged to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also remained firm.

In mill shares Davids improved to Rs. 512½, Fazulbhai to Rs. 362½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,755.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 855, Madhavji at Rs. 1,055 and Finlays at Rs. 242½.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 87½, Currimbhai at Rs. 162½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 900.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,220 c.d. and Preference to Rs. 1,155 c.d.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were steady at Rs. 92½ and Deferred at Rs. 190.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 208.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 192½.

Katni Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 89, Preference at Rs. 110 and Deferred at Rs .116 Sellers.

In Press shares Indian Cottons declined to Rs. 123¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A few transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were recorded at Rs. 94.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Calcutta Share Market ruled steady yesterday in all its branches, a moderate volume of business being reported. Baranagore jute shares were higher, while Kankanarrah and Delta fully maintained their position. There was no feature of outstanding interest.

The following transactions were registered:—Coal—Bhulanbararee 19/4; Borla 6/6; Bura Dhemo and Equitable 26/12; Gopalichuck 7/4; Kosunda 18; Raneegunge 21/6; Reliance 35; Sudamdih 4/2.

Jute—Barnagore 66; Kamarhatty (ord) 119; Kankanarrah (ord) 198; Delta 152.

Tea—Central Cachar 92; Eastern Cachar 109; Singell 51.

Miscellaneous—Bank of Bengal 1,722;8; Calcutta Tramways 105; Hoshiarpur-Doab Railways 5; Premier India General 4 per cent. debentures 94.

Government Securities—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was slightly easier with sellers at 94.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.,

The sixth annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Bank of Baroda, Ld. was held on Saturday last at the Bank's premises near Mandvi.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman said:—

In proposing the adoption of the Sixth Annual Report and Balance-Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1914, I have much pleasure in congratulating the share-holders on the very excellent results shown.

After making full provision for doubtful debts by setting aside a sum of Rs. 25,000 we propose placing Rs, 75,000, to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at Rs. 3,75,000, to pay a dividend to the share-holders at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, plus 1 per cent. per annum Bonus, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 40,000, and to grant the Staff a Bonus of one month's salary amounting to Rs. 4,411, leaving a balance of Rs. 43,928-3-2 to be carried forward to the next account.

I think you will agree with me that the result of the year's working may be regarded as most satisfactory.

You are aware that owing to the War, business is much disorganised and everywhere we see financial depression. In spite of these adverse circumstances the figures of the Balance-Sheet have been maintained to the last year's level and it is indeed very creditable to the management to have shown the good results they have.

You will be very pleased to know that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb continues to take a very keen interest in the Bank, for which we are greatly indebted to him. The Staff have also had to work hard owing to the strenuous time we have experienced and I am sure, I voice your feelings when I say that we should put on record our appreciation of the excellent work done by our Manager, Mr. Randle.

The Directors' Report and Balance-Sheet to 31st December 1914 circulated to Share-holders was adopted; dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. p.a. and a Bonus at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for the half year was declared. Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakati, and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., were elected Directors. The appointment of Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar, as a Director was confirmed; Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co., and Rao Bahadur Hargowinddas D. Kantawala were reappointed Auditors.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 2nd.

Winamac	MacDonald	San Francisco Dec. 14
Toneric	Young	London Dec. 17

DEPARTURES.

February 2nd.

Trold.	Anderson	Colombo
City of London	Elliott	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:-

S.S. Fairpoint — Gregor — Pondicherry

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nippon for Gottenburg
„ Chakdina for Durban

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line s.s. Massilia, outward bound, passed Suez, early morning on the 2nd and is due here on the 12th instant.

S. S. Winamac:—The steamer Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain A. MacDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from San Francisco, which port she left on Dec. 14, with a cargo of keroine oil.

S. S. Toneric:—The steamer Toneric, tons, Captain A. Young, arrived in harbou yesterday from London which port she left on Dec. 17 with a general cargo.

S. S. Fairport:—The steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain J. Gregor, will sail to day for Pondicherry in ballast.

PRINCES DOCK.

Tuesday, February 2nd. 1915.

Bengonia	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Firooze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G & Co
Zayani	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry
Eden Hall	Kemp	K. Nixon & Co
Varela	Dume	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Baroda	Horsecoft	M. M. & Co
Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Jelunga	Sullivan	T. M. & Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Luxon Maru	Migata	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Bensu	W. & A. G. & Co
Rydall Hull	Gray	K. Nixon & Co
Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
Sina	Hossel	W. & A. Graham & Co
Nippon	Landguest	W. & A. Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Roma	A. Grielo	

M. W. D. D.

Jelunga	Sullivan	T. M. & Co
Sardinia	Zefferv	P. O. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Reshduri	Mahomed	B. S. & Co.
Sutrarji	Goolam Allin	
Subarmati	Sahudin	
Irawadi	Goolam	
Saraswabi	Nola	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Murch	
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. Co
Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Cawdor K	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co.
Fair Port	Gregon	W. & A. G. & Co
Gallia	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Nippon	Langguest	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Roma	Coglolo	Italian P.S.N. Co
Saima	Ramunia	F. F. Campbell
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	
Taiyabi	Cottrell	B. E. C. & Co.
Westminster	Williams.	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 12 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 120 bales, wool, L. Goculdas; 73 bales, wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 35 bales, wool, H. Chogmal, 22 bales, wool, J. Rajmal; 3 bales, old gunny bags, G. K. Kapadia & Co.; 59 bales, wool, N. Goculdass; 124 bales, wool, 6 bales, goat hair, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Eden Hall (s) 300 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 30 bales, cowhides, Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Eisa; 24 bales, cowhides, H. M. Oosman; 6 bales, sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 16 bales, cowhides, A. Cassam; 39 bales, sheep and goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 15 bales, sheep skins, A. H. Bandally; 1 bale, sheep skins, H. A. Oomar & Son; 153 cwts.., kajionuts, 25 cwts., angoor, 5 cwts., dry fruits, E. Mohomed; 37 cwts., gum olibanum, A. H. Mowjee & Co.; 20 cwts., fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 2 pots, rosaoil, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 cwts., mica, Sorabjee Dadabhoy; 4 bales, cotton carpets, C. C. Cama.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 30 cwts, nutmegs, 613 cwts., gum arabic and radaya, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Trankenfels (s) 100 bales, hemp, D. M. Doongaji; 4,000 cwts., castersеed, Ralli Bros. & Co.

FOR CHRISTIANA.

Nippon (s) 336 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 200 bales, cotton, The Bombay Co.; 300 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Tina (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 640 bales, cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 700 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.; 150 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 3,000 bales, linseed, John Fachiri; 2,010 bales, groundnuts, G. Bhimjee; 2,000, groundnuts, 1,000 rapeseed, 3,000 linseed, K. Dewchand & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 635 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

Dandolo (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 3,000 bales, cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 1,000 bales, cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales, cotton, J. Finlay & Co.; 4,070 cwts., casterseed, E. Halzack.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 440 cwts., myrabolums, Kalliandas & Bros.; 187 cwts., myrabolums, 37 cwts., gum, 3 cwts., cardamons, C. Manekjee.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 150 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 72 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 15 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Banca (s) 2,600 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales, cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 130 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Banca (s) 200 bales, cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 1,000 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 900 cwts., onions, R. E. Dadachanjee & Co.

Sardinia (s) 700 bales, cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR NAGASKI.

Banca, (s) 100 bales, cotton, Tata Son & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Banca (s) 800 bales, cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales, cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales, cotton yarn, Tata Sons, & Co.

Sardinia (s) 75 bales, cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 400 bales, cotton yarn, Tata Sons Co.; 100 cases, cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales, cotton yarn, A. E. J. Abraham.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co., 13 bales, cowhides, 20 bales, 5 bundles, skins, 6 bundles, sharkins, 21 bundles, specie, 16 bags, 4 kerneis, 130 bags, raisins, 2,921 baskets, 495 bags, 400 cases, 81 bundles, dates.

S. S. Akbar from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., 17 cases, 3 bundles, specie, 2 cases, champagne, 2 tins, honey, 1 bag, coffee.

S. S. Roma from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana, 6 bales, linen goods, 162 cases, 2 bales, cotton goods, 3 cases, silk goods, 10 cases, silk waste, 4 cases, shawls, 20 cases, mixed piece goods, 28 cases, 10 tubs, provisions, 3 cases, watches, 900 cases, brandy, 142 cases, vermouth, 122 cases, 2 packages, wine, 27 cases, liquor, 206 cases, spirits, 3 cases, olive oil, 3 cases, 2 barrels, oil, 800 crates, flooring tiles, 5 barrels, tartaric acid, 5 barrels, cetric acid, 145 cases, glue, 1 case, cigarettes, 9 cases, medicines, 40 cases, storax, 75 cases, mineral water, 9 bags, potatoes, 9 bags, gumarabic, 45 cases, gum mastic, 12 cases, lemons, 1 case, horns, 25 bundles, skins, 70 bags, talc., 45 bundles, roots, 316 cases; condensed milk, 3 cases, confectionery, 2,250 bags, sugar, 28 cases, cochenilee, 125 cases, 48 barrels, 5 casks, colour, 7,025 bags, almonds, 200 bags, seeds, 395 bags, cummin-seed, 25 bags, mother of pearl shells, 2 cases, nukhlashells.

S. S. Saima from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell, and Co., 719 pieces, teak squares, 7,315 pieces 4,489 bundles, teak scantlings, 6 bundles, raw silk.

S. S. Rahmani from Calcutta, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co., 3,800 tons, coal, 5 boxes, varnish, 1 boxe, 40 kegs, 3 casks, dry colour, 814 kegs, 74 drums, paint, 60 drums, turpentine.

DUNCAN ROAD AFFAIR.

WOMAN FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON THE ROAD,

Mr. E. P. T. Lattey, Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Fatima, aged about 25, who was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood on Duncan Road on Sunday last, and subsequently died at the Sir J. J. Hospital, Nadarkhan Fatehkhan, an ex-police constable, who is alleged to have assaulted the deceased, was present at the inquest.

A woman named Chundri deposed that on the night in question she was in a room on the first floor of a house at Duncan Road, where the deceased was brought by Nadarkhan. A quarrel ensued beween the two about money and cocaine. The deceased was seated in a chair, and Nadarkhan went up and beat her. She stood up, and he slapped her twice or thrice. Nadarkhan caught the deceased with his left hand and struck her with his right, and he was holding and slapping her, the deceased fell out of the window on to the road below. Witness raised an alarm and Nadarkhan ran away.

Kulsum, another woman who was also present in the room, said she could not say whether the deceased fell out of the window as a result of a blow.

Medical evidence was to the effect that there were wounds and abrasions on the deceased's body, and her death was due to the laceration of the brain, followed by the fracture of the base of the skull, which could have been caused by a heavy blow with a stick or an instrument, or a fall from a height on a hard, sharp projection.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from laceration of the brain following the fracture of the base of the skull caused by her having fallen from a window, under such circumstances that Nadarkhan had committed an offence.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

C. P. AND BERAR BRANCH.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, for the fortnight ending the 15th January 1915.

Nagpur, Rs. 1,15,532-12-11; Chanda, Rs. 45,405-6-2; Wardha, Rs. 27,897-10-6; Balaghat, Rs. 31,822-13-9; Bhandara, Rs. 45,465-1-0; Jubbulpore, Rs. 44,631-1-11; Mandla, Rs. 13,191-15-9; Saugor, Rs. 25.991-14-6; Seoni, Rs. 28,011-1-7; Damoh, Rs. 9,336-14-10; Hoshangabad, Rs. 33,750-14-10; Narsinghpur, Rs. 7,265-7-9; Chhindwara, Rs. 18,249-10-7; Betul, Rs. 22,359-13-0; Nimar, Rs. 35,874-12-3; Raipur, Rs. 1,56,638-3-1; Bilaspur, Rs. 42,770-15-6; Drug, Rs. 51,031-9-9; Amraoti, Rs. 86,595-5-2; Akola, Rs. 27,532; Buldana, Rs. 1,01,475-7-1; and Yeotmal, Rs. 48,596-11-6; Total, Rs. 10,19,117-7-7.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HOSPITAL.

A press communiqué states:—

The Army Council has approved of an offer of the Order of St. John to provide and maintain for service abroad and at home for a period of not less than six months a fully equipped Hospital of 525 beds. The probable cost of each bed will be £100 for a year and the name of each donor will be displayed on a tablet at its head. The estimated cost of a Ward will be £2,500 yearly. The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has remitted £500 to London for the upkeep of five beds in this Hospital.

The Treasurer, St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund, Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, will be glad to receive contributions earmarked for this purpose, and they will then be forwarded direct to the Secretary General of the Order.

APPRECIATION BY TRANSPORT OFFICER.

Our readers who have been woking for the Association in all parts of the Empire will be interested to read the following extract from a letter received by the Railway Medical Transport Officer. He says:—

"I should like to convey through you my appreciation of the help rendered by the St. John Red Cross Depot at Bombay to the Ambulance trains on various occasions. The facility and promptness with which any requests made by Officers Commanding Trains have been met have enhanced very greatly the value of the assistance."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION 1914.

The following is a second and final supplementary list of successful candidates in the last Matriculation Examination. Attendance at an Arts College during the current supplementary term in Arts is optional in the case of students included in this list, and also in the case of those whose numbers were announced in the first supplementary list:—

Nos. 1796, 1803, 2156, 2477, 2480, 2486, 2590, 2633, 2698, 3010, 3029, 3058, 3060, 3138, 3339, 3398, 3447, 3460, 3590, 3764, 4175, 4209, 4552, 4569, 4705, 4744, 4748 and 5062.

Mr. V. Masilamoney Pillay, a vakil on the original side of the High Court of Madras has been appointed by the Madras Government, on the recommendation of the High Court as Official Referee.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN EXPERIMENT IN CHEAP DWELLINGS

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, Mr. G. W. Hatch presiding.

Consideration was given to the following minute by the Chairman on plans and estimate prepared by the Engineer for workmen's cottages proposed to be erected on the Dadar Matunga estate:—

The Trustees will remember that in 1912 they approved of Mr. Kent's proposals to advertize Scheme V by building small bungalows to cost not more than Rs. 5,000 each. They voted Rs. 25,000 for this purpose.

The Board's solicitors, after obtaining Counsel's opinion, vetoed the project on the ground that the erection of buildings for persons other than 'of the poorer or working classes' was not within the powers of the Board under the Act. A note has been taken of the desirability of getting the Act amended in this respect.

In the meantime a great deal of work has been done in Scheme V, and large areas of land there are now ready for the builder. Our need for advertising our building plots is more urgent than it was in 1912.

It has occurred to me that we might advertise our building plots in Scheme V and at the same time keep within our Act if we confined our operations to the building of a few model 'Workmen's Cottages.' I believe such cottages, if built on ground floor only, would be very attractive to the better class of workmen and even to the low-paid clerk. After a considerable deal of trouble the Engineer has succeeded in getting an estimate for a single roomed cottage with verandah that can be let at a rent of Rs. 5 per mensem, and a double roomed cottage with verandah to be let at a rent of Rs. 10 per mensem. These figures include ground rent.

In consultation with the Engineer and Dy: Land Manager, I have selected a plot alongside the G. I. P. Railway about 500 yards from Matunga Station. The plot is not valuable, but it is conveniently situated. Being close to the Railway it will be seem by Railway travellers, and if—as I anticipate the cottages can be designed in an attractive way, their situation should help materially in advertising our building plots in Scheme V.

From information that I have gathered from different quarters I believe that cottages such as I propose would be occupied as soon as completed.

The present proposals are on a very small scale owing to the financial position. I suggest that the Trust should sanction an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 which would allow of the construction of three blocks, containing 16 rooms in all. On a reversion to normal conditions it will be possible—and I am confident found desirable to launch out in a far larger scheme of the same kind. In the meantime we shall be affording a useful lead to the co-operative building societies which have been preparing proposals for months past, but have hitherto not had the courage to launch out.

Apart from its financial soundness as a building speculation I regard this proposal as an advertisement which is certain to bring in a handsome return. I trust, therefode, that the Trustees will give it their approval. I had hoped to put it before them several months ago, and to have seen a beginning made with the building of the cottages—but the Engineer's difficulties with his estimates delayed matters. I desire now to be able to hand the project over to Mr. Orr as one that has been already discussed and approved by the Board.

In answer to Major Hepper, the Chairman said that the rent would be Rs. 5 a month for a one-room cottage. The scheme would pay the Trust four and a half per cent.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that an ordinary workman did get rooms at a rental of Rs. 5 a month.,

The Chairman said that the scheme was intended more for low-paid clerks and men working in the workshops.

To Sir Ibrahim, the Chairman replied that the value of the land was Rs. 5 a square-yard.

Sir Ibrahim pointed out that considering the area and the value of the land as well as the cost they would have to incur for making the road, and interest and sinking-fund charges, as the cost would come out of capital account, the scheme could not yield four and a half per cent.

The Chairman admitted this, but be said that this was intended both as an experiment and an advertisement for their land in this estate.

It was then resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 12,000 on this scheme from capital account, it having been made clear by the Chairman to Sir Ibrahim that their scheme for chawls for the poor in the locality will not be interfered with.

The Collector of Cawnpore on Sunday performed the opening ceremony of an additional building of the Cawnpore Hindu Orphanage, which is doing considerable good by giving shelter to nearly a hundred orphans. The buildings are the gift of several prominent residents of the town.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS.

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting brash, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be to an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, n thing equals **KAMINIA OIL.**

It is also effective in removing neuralgia, headache and weak sight. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell. Hundreds of testimonials from numerous friends and patrons who are unanimous in praising the good effects of this oil, prove the truth of our assertions. We can only say, give it an honest trial, and you will find cause to be thankful and satisfied.

Price per Bot. Re. 1. V.P. as. 4 Extra. 3 Bots. Rs. 2-10. V.P. charges as. 7. Extra

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of half anna Postage Stamp from the

Sole Agents.

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

Jumamusjid, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY,

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting. Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund. Esplanade Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels, Santa Cruz.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club Fancy Dress Dance, Club Grounds, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Bombay Races, with extra meeeing, Mahaluxmi.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Tata Hydro-Electric Works: Inauguration of first delivery of power, Parel, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Novelty, India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel F. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 3.

46 Week-end Camp.—"G" Company will parade in Drill Order with Helmets waterbottles and havresacks on west side of Church Gate Station at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday February 6th, and will proceed to Santa Cruz. Members may proceed by other routes, provided they arrive in Camp by 4-30 p.m.

Kit.—All ranks must take their mobilization kit as follows:—Plate, Mug, Knife Fork, Spoon, spare suit of uniform, Caps and necessary underclothing. Only regulation kitbags (which can now be obtained at Head-Quarters) will be allowed in Camp, blankets must also be taken and clearly labelled with name and company. Rations will be provided in Camp from Saturday afternoon up to and including Chota Hazri on Monday.

47 Reversion.—No. 6825 Sergt. V. D. Cove, "G" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Attention is invited to the excellent programme which has been arranged for to-night's concert at the Esplanade Bandstand, it which the leading artistes from the Palace of Varieties will appear. The items include Parodies, Jokes, topical and patriotic songs &c., &c. The concert is in aid of the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency, War & Relief Fund.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....“At the King's Court” .....Souza.
Overture .....“Fest” .....Lentner.
Valse... “The Fairest in the Land” ...Ancliffe.
Selection .....“San Toy” .....Jones.
Standchen..... “Op 264” .....Czibulka.
Melodies from. “The Girl who didn't” Eysler.
Bolero .....“Alicante” .....Ord Hume.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor's Band under the direction of Mr. Ernest A. Barratt, Director of Music to His Excellency will play the following programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

March .....“Old Comrades” .....Teikl.
Serenade .....“La Paloma” .....Zriedar.
Selection .....“The Belle of New York,” Kerker.
Morceau .....“Heartsease.” .....Macbeth.
Overture ...“Morning, noon and night.” ... Suppe.
Waltz .....“Dreaming” .....Joyce.
3 dances from .....“Henry 8th.” .....German.
Two Step .....“The Wedding Glide” ...Kirsch.
National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Japan, France.
God Save the King.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private messages for Basra are liable to serious delay.

PORTUGUESE DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez, Bombay, will take place at the Skating Rink on the 14th Instant at 9 p.m..

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

Total number of patients treated during the month of January, 1915, 2787, 1105 males, 1278 females and 404 children. The daily average of attendance of patients was 90.

BOMBAY P. C. A. SOCIETY.

The General Meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals will be held this afternoon at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Empire Theatre, Marzban Road, Fort, when H. E. the Governor Lord Willingdon G. C. I. E., Patron of the Society, will preside.

MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

Mr. K. R. Korgaonkar, President of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, announces that H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore has contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the Education Fund of the Sabha, which has been doing valuable work for the spread of enlightenment amongst the Maratha-speaking Hindu backward classes.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay on Monday, but eleven attacks from small-pox were registered during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 106 of the corresponding day of 1911 and 93 of 1913. The number of rats caught was 2012, six of which were found to be plague striken. Two of these latter had been caught in Dongri and one each in Middle and Lower Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Kumbharwada and Second Nagpada.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRADE-MARK CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Mr. J. Gracey, manager, in Bombay, for Messrs. Brooke, Bond and Co., charged Champsey Dosa, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Edison and Company, with using a false trade mark, with counterfeiting a trade mark, and with selling goods marked with a counterfeit trade mark. Mr. Blunt, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. Baptista, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company sold in India dust tea known as the "Kora" tea dust which was made up in yellow packets, stamped on two sides with the Company's trade mark, consisting of an Indian lady holding a small child. This trade mark was registered under the Patent Designs and Trade Marks Acts, as also the word "Kora". He (the complainant) claimed the trade mark or design of the lady and the little child as the Company's trade mark, and their exclusive property as applied to the tea dust. He alleged that the accused was offering for sale, and was selling in Bombay and elsewhere, a tea dust of inferior quality to the Kora tea dust, in yellow packets got up to closely resemble the packets used by the complainant's firm, and bearing a mark stamped upon two sides of the packets in exactly the same way as the trade mark of the complainant was stamped, and the principal feature of which was the representation of an Indian lady holding a child. It was further alleged that the mark which appeared on the packets offered for sale by the accused, was a false trade mark, and a counterfeit of the trade mark of the complainant's firm under which their "Kora" tea dust was sold.

The defence was that the complainant's trade mark was not known in the market as "puti the users and has acquired that name among Bond's packets or Kora dust, as Brooke not a colourable imitation of Brooke Bond's packets in question. The mark stamped upon Edison's packets was not copied from Brooke Bond's labels, but was taken from a picture post card, and it was not introduced by the accused, Champsey, who was only a sleeping partner in the firm. One of the other partners saw the picture post card in a shop in Medows Street and got the labels lithographed. The postcard bearing the likeness of an English actress was produced, and the accused said the labels were copied from that post card. He further alleged the complainant's trade mark was not registered in India, and that its users had not acquired a right in it.

The Magistrate held that the Edison's was not a colourable imitation of Brooke Bond's label. The defence had proved that their label was copied from a postcard which was produced in Court, and a comparison of it with the Edison's label showed that it was an exact copy of the postcard. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Nayanpally charged Dugdia Gungaram with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 41. It was alleged that about a year ago, the accused was entrusted by Dharamsey Maganlal, a dealer in flour, with three bags of flour to be delivered to customers The accused delivered the bags and recovered Rs. 41, the value of the flour, from the customers, and absconded with the money. He was seized by one of the complainant's servants on Sunday and handed over to the Police. He pleaded not guilty, saying the money was collected by another coolie whom the complainant had sent with him, in charge of the bags. Further hearing was adjourned.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., for the day ending 30th January, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
„ Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,25,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	32,68,000
Current Deposits	16,60,000
Sundries	72,000
	66,25,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits & Overdraits on Government and other authorised securities	19,80,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	26,21,000
Local Bills Discounted	64,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	25,000
Sundries	41,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	18,94,000
	66,25,000

THE JAM OF NAWANAGAR.

The "Daily Call" (January 5) thus refers to the arrival of H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar at the front:—

As with all loyal Rajputs, "Ranji's" feelings for King George V. is one of the profoundest veneration. Of this, his advent to the scene of the conflict surrounded by his own warriors is a signal proof.

Every inhabitant of these islands will wish him well. Many have seen him make runs or conjure with the implements of our national game, and except W. G. Grace, no cricketer ever drew the populace as did the Indian Maharaja, who will always be "Ranji" to our great public.

In that fact is the surest test of the esteem in which he is held, for who among us refers to H. H. of Jeypore, as "Jeyie," or to the magnificent Sikh who heads that fine fighting clan as "Patti"?

"Ranji" is, indeed, to the man in the street the first of the Indian. Very few who know him or who have seen him play will not have murmured a "Good luck to him" on reading that he was once more about to take his place in the field, a sterner and more serious one though it be this time.

As one who has the honour of his acquaintance, I can say that few of the enemy who get within range of his rifle will remain there long, for he is a first-class shot, and though the firing-line is not usually the place chosen for princes to exhibit their marksmanship, it is more than probable that "Ranji" will be in the thick of it in due course.

FEROZEPORE MURDER TRIAL.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FEROZEPORE, Feb. 2.

In the Ferozepore murder and conspiracy case to-day the Sessions Judge passed death sentences upon all the seven accused.

MAJOR-GENERAL NATHA SINGH.

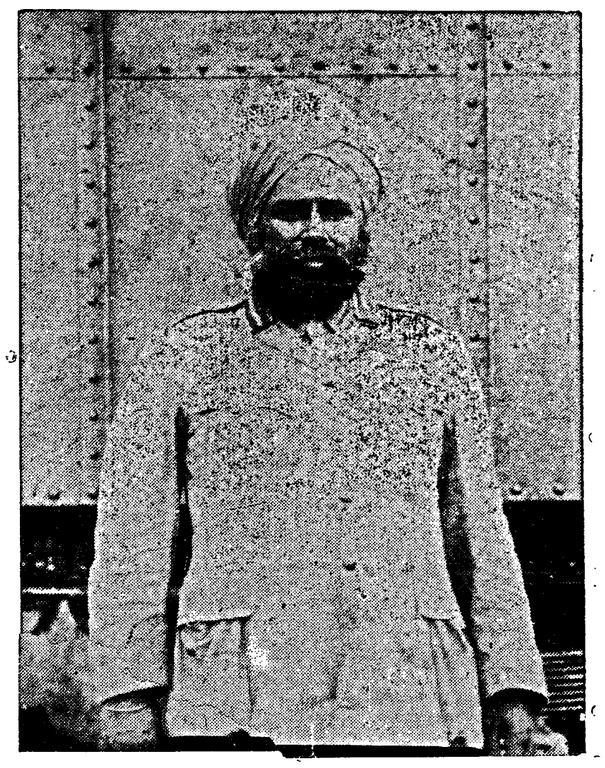


Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Commanding the Jhind Imperial Service Troops, who is reported to be wounded in the campaign in East Africa.

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. S. C. Petit, Secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Messrs. S. G. Velinker and J. H. Bhabha, barristers, and Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. A. J. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants; while Messrs. H. A. H. Payne, and J. J. Vimadalal, solicitors, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the respondents.

The Magistrate at the outset enquired if anything had been done by way of settlement.

Mr. Payne said correspondence was going on between the parties, and they had agreed to meet in Mr. Velinker's chamber for the purpose.

Mr. Madon said that that was the case.

Professor Wadia was then further cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He said that at the third Conference also the delegates had to sign the membership form agreeing to the first article of its constitution. The President of the second Conference, Sir Dinshaw Petit, replied to all the protests. At the third Conference an attempt was made to revive the proposal to appoint a Committee of priests and learned men to guide the community in religious matters.

This Committee was to be appointed not by the community but by the Conference?—No.

Witness further said a resolution was carried at a meeting of that Conference empowering the Standing Committee to frame a scheme for appointing a Committee of priests and learned men to guide the community in certain questions bearing on the Zoroastrian religion. Mr. Cama, who moved the resolution, made a speech suggesting that the questions of reducing the number of days of the "Muktad" ceremony, of altering the Calendar, of the "Baj-Rojgar" ceremony, and of the admission of aliens, should be referred to the Committee. The resolution was carried and a Committee was appointed by the Standing Committee. He did not remember if this was confirmed at the next meeting of the Conference. Mr. H. J. Bhabha was the President of the fourth Conference. In his speech he said he would ask them with all the emphasis at his command to set themselves at once to the task of affecting reforms in religious matters. He also said reforms were necessary in the ceremony of the last rites for the dead, and re-casting their prayers in some modern language and the publication of an authentic prayer book. These questions excited controversy. Mr. Bhabha did not suggest that prayer halls should be substituted for the present "Atashbehrams." His suggestion was to build them in addition to the "Atashbehrams." This question also excited controversy. There was another question which was discussed by scholars, and that was whether the Zoroastrian religion was a revealed religion or merely a rational religion. Mr. Madon, the advocate, appearing for the complainants, was one of these scholars. He had expressed his opinion publicly that the Zoroastrian religion was not a revealed religion but was evolved from the human reason of Zoroaster.

Mr. Madon said he had expressed this view long before the Conference came into existence.

The hearing was adjourned.

The sum of £11,000,000 voted for mobilisation expenses in the Second Chamber in Holland is nearly spent, and will not be sufficient in any case if demobilisation is not ordered before April 1st. The burden is a heavy one for a nation of fewer than 6,000,000 people.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

A large number of people witnessed the very interesting sports held last night at the Elysium Skating Rink, which with brilliant illuminations and tasteful decorations presented quite a festive appearance. The programme of sports consisted of five items, all of which were keenly contested, the entries in all cases being very large. The Steeple Chase, in which skaters rode dummy horses, was perhaps the most interesting item of all, the frequent tosses the riders had in clearing the obstacles, provoking rounds of laughter. This race was won by Swami. Another interesting item was the Bazaar Accounts Race and this also caused great merriment. It was finely won by Miss G. Yamallee and Mr. Michael. The Affinity Race, in which gentlemen skated backwards and ladies forwards, was won by Miss O. Yamallee and Mr. J. Cornfield, while the Wheel-Barrow Race was won by Messrs. Japheth and Gordon. The "Pony Race" was announced to be run by "Two well-known riders," who turned out, amid loud laughter, to be Rink "Chokras." They however gave a fine exhibition of expert skating and there was an exciting finish to the race, Rink Boy No. 3 beating his rival by a stride. There was general skating before and after the sports. Handsome prizes were given away to the winners.

The results:—

Wheel-Barrow Race—for Gentlemen. Twice round the course, one Sitting and the other Pushing his partner:—Messrs. Japheth and Gordon.

Affinity Race—The Gentlemen skating backwards, the Lady forwards, three times round:—Miss O. Yamallee and Mr. J. Cornfield.

Bazaar Accounts Race—6 Entries. Six baskets, placed along the Rink with Bazaar Supplies, each basket numbered, like those drawn by competitors. Ladies started first for one lap, opening their papers in their course, they then found the basket with corresponding number and stood by it. On the word "Go" the Gentlemen started doing likewise for one lap, and on arriving at their respective numbers assisted the lady to open basket, and write down contents, repack and together carry basket to winning post. First in with contents and correct accounts won:—Miss G. Yamallee and Mr. Michael.

A Steeple Chase—8 Entries. Horses kindly lent by a local club:—Mr. Swami.

A Pony Race—run by "two well-known riders":—Rink Boy No. 3.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management announce a capital programme for the gala night next Thursday, when that clever parodist, Lew Marks, is to again re-visit Bombay. The greatest attraction will be a patriotic scena entitled "1915—Or The March to Berlin" written and composed by Lew Marks during which Miss Sherrard will sing her lastest Home success "Boys in Khaki, Boys in Blue." The scena is divided into a series of tableaux, which are stirring to a degree, and in which a number of local artistes will assist. Accompanying Lew Marks are Miss Amy Sherrard and Miss Gertie Brooks, both of whom are great favourites in this city. The former in her "Horrible Bobble" skit achieved a success on her previous visits, and the latter, with her twinkling feet, was also a feature of the show. Lew Marks will arrive in Bombay in time to appear at the War Fund show on Wednesday night at the Bandstand, and will there introduce to Bombay for the first time his potted parody "My War Alphabet."

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The distribution of prizes by the Bombay Chess Club to the successful competitors in the Bombay Presidency Chess tournament was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding.

Mr. J. M. Cursetji, joint honorary secretary, read a brief report of last year's working of the club and the tournaments held under its auspices, in the course of which it was stated that they had during these last two years an average roll of membership of 85 and a daily attendance of from 15 to 20 of an evening, and there was very little doubt if they could move into more suitable and convenient rooms their daily attendance and their roll of numbers would greatly increase. To bring the Club into public notice, it was resolved at the end of the year just closed, upon holding a Chess Tournament confined to those residents only of the Bombay Presidency, dividing the same into two classes: The A Class to be confined to professional and expert players and the B Class to those who are less efficient or amateurs in the game. Owing however to the shortness of the notice and the few prizes allotted in the A Class, they only secured 8 entries; in the B Class, however, they secured as many as 33 competitors. The Committee trust that this brief statement would induce those of them who were not already members to join the Club which promises to be one of the intellectual attractions of the City, and that it was in contemplation to include ladies into the membership of the Club, but until they were able to secure better rooms, this question would remain in abeyance.

The chairman then addressed the meeting. He said that the report of last year's working was of considerable interest and that he thought it would now attract the citizens of Bombay to this club. He made a strong appeal for funds, pointing out how the club had suffered for want of funds and had to be located on the top floor of a building with no lift. Referring to the activities of the club, he said that the recent tournament were carried through quite successfully and that was due to their energetic secretaries Mr. G. K. Gadgil and Mr. J. M. Cursetji. The tournament was confined to local talent as it was felt that they could not hold an All India tournament. However, they had every reason to congratulate themselves on the success they had achieved and on behalf of the club he congratulated Mr. Gadre for being the champion chess player in Bombay Presidency. In conclusion he expressed a real hope that in the coming year their prospects would improve and that they would be in a better position financially and in every other way. He trusted that the sentiments expressed by the Secretary to make this institution a permanent one might prove true and the club might flourish in Bombay and attract every one interested in this royal game.

He then thanked The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the council of the Bombay Presidency Association for allowing them the use of their rooms on the occasion.

Mrs. J. M. Cursetji then distributed the prizes and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Beaman for presiding. The party then adjourned to refreshments where the health of the President was most enthusiastically drunk and Mr. Beaman thanked them for their kind feelings.

In response to the chairman's appeal, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. N. V. Mandlik consented to be patrons of the club on payment of Rs. 250.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHALLOW BROTHERS WIN MEN'S DOUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The final in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship, Men's Doubles, was played yesterday:—A. W. Shallow and D .S. Shallow beating N. Deane and L. Deane by three sets to two. After an excited match the Deans carried off the first two sets 6—2 and 6—4 after which they went to pieces, the brothers Shallow winning all the last three sets with 6—3 each.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 2.

A "Times of Ceylon" cablegram says that the counties are making their own arrangements for the 1915 cricket season. The M. C. C. is endeavouring to arrange matches against Public Schools.

THE NAVY AND PARTY POLITICS.

In a leading article entited "Some Seasonable Reflections," "The Navy" draws attention to one of the Empire's weaknesses—the dependence of the fighting services upon the party system:—

The most unwholesome feature of the public life of this country has been the subserviency of the great problems of national defence to the exigencies of party politics. This deplorable weakness in the British constitution is not, of course, peculiar to this country. But the unique situation which Great Britain occupies in its almost exclusive dependence upon sea power in the magnitude of its commerce, and its vast responsibilities towards the constituent parts of its own Empire, makes the play of party conflict in defence policy a continuous sources of positive danger, alike to the Motherland and to the Empire as a whole. It will be an incalculable blessing if, out of the gigantic conflict in which this Empire is now engaged, there will be evolved conditions under which, by the mutual consent of parties, naval and military organisation will be removed from party warfare and will be maintained and directed by competent expert authority.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL "EXHIBITION."

The twenty-fourth exhibition promoted by the Bombay Art Society was formally opened last night at the Town Hall with a conversazione, which was attended by Lord and Lady Willingdon and staff. Their Excellencies arrived at quarter to ten and were received by the President, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Mr. R. J. Tata, Prof. O. V. Muller (Hon. Secretary), and other members of the Society. Others present included Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Sir Sassoon David, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.

The exhibits number over one thousand, and include every kind of art, European and Oriental. Their Excellencies spent over an hour inspecting the pictures and sculpture, and appeared to be deeply interested, especially in the Indian paintings, of which there are some excellent examples in the collection.

Music was provided during the evening by his Excellency the Governor's Band, and the refreshments were by Cornaglia.

PRIZE LIST.

The competitive exhibits had been judged earlier, and the following is the prize list:—

The Society's Gold Medal for the best work in the Exhibition (the same person may not receive it more than once in three years). Not awarded.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Oil-colours.—Sunshine, Mrs. O. M. Ballance.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Water-colours.—Mrs. Stanton's work in water-colours (seventeen pictures).

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Black and White and Pastel.—When Separated, S. R. Harapanhalli.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in sculpture. Bust of an Artist, Shrikrishna, R. K. Phadke.

The Society's Silver Medal for the best work in Photography.—Evening, Shrinagar City, Mrs. S. Hogg.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governor's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in the Exhibition.—A Street of Shrines, Benares, Miss G. Hadenfeldt.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy's Prize, Rs. 100. For the best picture in the Exhibition by an Indian Artist in Oil or Water-colours.—Portrait Study, N. R. Sardesai.

Messrs. Narotam M. Goculdas and Ratansey Dharamsi Morarjee's Prize Rs. 50. For the best figure composition by an Indian, illustrating any incident from the Ramayan.—Shri-Rama and Radhika, M. V. Dharandhar.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in any medium by a Lady.—Sunshine, Mrs. O. M. Ballance.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture by a Lady depicting any incident from the Ramayan.—Ram and Luxuman in search of Sita, Miss Tehmee P. Engineer.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best work from Nature of a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Water-colours, Oils or Black and White.—Interior from Babulnath, S. R. Masurkar.

WORKS IN WATER-COLOURS.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize Rs 100. For the best landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject).—Southward bound to Simla, W. E. H. Condon.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 75. For the best picture in Water-colours by a Native of India.—Mist, Morning, K. R. Ketkar.

Sir Sassoon David's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best pair of sketches in Water-colours by a Lady.—Street Scene, Phaltan City; Entrance, Kurla Caves, Mrs. E. E. Strutton.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best picture in Water-colours from an Indian Hill Station.—Toda Huts, Ooty, Mrs. Julius.

Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best set of pictures of Indian Wild Flowers.—Mahableshwar Wild Flowers, Mrs. O. V. Muller.

H. H. the Maharajah Shri Ranjitsinhji's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best figure painting in Water-colours. Indian pigments must be used in executing the work, which should be facsimiles of old Indian paintings in treatment.—No competition.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture in Water-colours by a Mahomedan or in default by any Native of India of any incident in Indian History.—Raja Pruthiraj Kidnapping the daughter of Raja of Kannoj when she presented the garment to the ugly statue of him, G. H. Shirgar.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape in Oils.—A clear Morning, A. H. Muller.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best portrait in Oils.—Portrait, Emmy W. L. Schoen.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize Rs 50. For the best picture by a Lady (Indian subject).—Return of the Prodigal, Mrs. Dobson.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Bart. Prize, Rs. 50. For the best painting of animal life in Oils.—Mid-day, Shrinivas Tankasal.

Mr. Tulsidas Kesbavdas' Prize, Rs. 25. For the best picture in Oils by a Native of India depicting a scene from the Mahabharat or the Ramayan.—Sixth Jewel of Creation, M. A. Joshi.

The Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte's Prize, Rs. 50. For the best landscape or seascape in Oils of a scene in Salsette Taluka of the Thana District.—Ghatkooper, Salsette Taluka, A. M. Mali.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs 50. For the best set of six photographs from negatives not less than 3½"x6½" of Indian landscape or seascape, taken and printed by any process entirely by an Amateur in India.—Set of 6 photographs. Studies of Elephants, V. Janson.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four quarter plate or 5x4 photographs, entirely the work of an Amateur.—The Hanging Gardens, V. V. Oak.

Mr. Cassamally J. Pirbhoy's Prize, Rs. 25. For the best set of four photos from negatives not less than 10"x8½" by a Mahomedan or in default by any Native of India.—M. N. Kirtikar.

Sir Dorab Tata's Prize Rs. 25. For the best photograph of any subject other than landscape and seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur.—He of the Mystic East is touched with night, A. N. Mukherji.

SCULPTURE AND DESIGNING.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 50. For the best stencil design for wall decoration based on "Indian" flowers, fruit, etc., treated conventionally or naturally.—Design for wall surface, K. R. Kittikar.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 50. For the best work in sculpture.—My Mother, B. V. Talim.

Sir Dorab J. Tata's Prize of Rs. 25. For the second best work in sculpture.—S. M. Edwardes, Esq., B. B. Varkhedi.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
A Bad Indictment	6
The Future of the Indian Aristocracy	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Improvement Trust	4
Bombay Art Society	5
Bombay Chess Tournament	5
Bombay Amusements	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
New Phase of War	9
British Reply to U. S. Notes	10
German Barbarities	11
"Poisoning as a Way to Health"	10
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	
Fashions of To-day	11
Cheese Cookery	11
The Influence of colour	11
CORRESPONDENCE	3
LEGAL NEWS ..... 5 & 9	
SPORTING NEWS	5
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS ..... 5, 8 & 11	

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February, 3, 1915.

A BAD INDICTMENT.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Bombay Corporation refused to be led into accepting the proposal put forward by the Anti-Tuberculosis League that they should pay for the upkeep of 20 beds in the vacant wards of the Maratha Hospital for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The case against the proposal is clear and the reasons advanced in its behalf were based on a dangerous misconception of the terms on which the Corporation has undertaken the cost of medical relief in this city. It is greatly to be regretted that Major Glen-Liston, who moved the amendment to the Committee's recommendation to reject the proposal, and had previously written a most extraordinary minute of dissent to that proposal, did not see his way, when he was making an apology of a personal character to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, frankly to admit that he had done a grave injustice to the whole Corporation and to apologise to it as a body. His attack on the Corporation, his allegation that it was neglectful of its duty in regard to the campaign against the scourge of tuberculosis, and his scornful comparison of its efforts in this respect with those of certain English cities, were the result of ignorance as offensive as it was amazing. "I am ashamed said Major Glen-Liston, "to contrast the measures adopted against tuberculosis in the second City of the Empire with the campaign developed against this disease even in so small a town as Bristol." If Major Glen-Liston can cite a single instance of a city in the United Kingdom, whose Corporation shares the cost of the general hospitals in the city, to the same extent that that of Bombay does in addition of Bombay does, in addition the special campaign against tuberculosis, we shall be greatly surprised. Under these circumstances, the whole of his attack on the Corporation and his suggestions of niggardliness and failure in a public duty, are ill-founded, gratuitous and as insolent as his announcement that "committees of this kind are a sham and a delusion" and ought to be abolished. Major Glen-Liston is fortunate in that he suffered no more severe censure than the good-tempered castigation of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In English assemblies members who make gratuitous and abusive attacks on the bodies to which they belong are apt to be treated with considerable severity, and the author of such a petulant outburst would be certainly in danger of the suggestion that he had better be abolished himself being put into actual operation.

Every count in the indictment brought against the Committee proved to be unfounded. Every statement made in Major Liston's minute that was not irrelevant was unfounded. The Committee, it was shown, were not responsible for the long delay in bringing the matter before the Corporation. The Commissioner, himself, was responsible for the interval of four mouths which elapsed before the proposal of the League was put on the agenda. Another long delay ensued in order that the matter should not be settled, according to Mr. Cadell's desire, during his absence on leave. The only delay for which anyone else was responsible was that of a month, when the matter was postponed at the request of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on account of his illness. The suggestion that the Committee arrived at their decision without having any reasons for so doing was untrue to Major Liston's knowledge, as he was present at the meeting when the question was fully argued out and the majority of members were persuaded to reverse their former decision in the light of the facts placed before them by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. And the insinuation that the comparatively paltry sum of Rs. 10,000 was being refused out of mere niggardliness and failure to appreciate a public responsibility was unfounded to Major Liston's knowledge. Thus the whole of his portentous lecture to the Corporation of Bombay on their duties and responsibilities in regard to the campaign against tuberculosis was irrelevant and impertinent. Nobody who supported the Committee's recommendation on Thursday suggests or supposes that the Corporation would begrudge an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per annum to be well spent on the campaign against tuberculosis. The objections to the proposal are based on entirely different grounds. Apart from the doubt as to the advantages of the scheme for the utilisation of the two wards of the Maratha Hospital as suggested, it was very clearly pointed out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that the Corporation would be recognising a liability, which might lay it open to the imposition of future burdens which it could not afford, and should not be called upon, to bear. The Corporation has undertaken a large annual expenditure for the upkeep of the general hospitals in the city, and that amount was adjusted on the basis that the general hospitals were to treat cases of tuberculosis, as ordinary patients and not as infectious diseases. The proposal of the League as endorsed by the Commissioner, who recommended that the Rs. 10,000 per annum for the upkeep of the beds in this new special hospital should be paid out of the grant for Infectious Diseases, constituted a dangerous innovation. Tuberculosis is not included in the list of Infectious Diseases defined as "dangerous diseases" under the Act, and to have accepted the Commissioner's recommendation would have been to incur a liability, out of keeping with the basis on which the contributions of the Corporation towards medical relief have been adjusted by arrangement with the Government. However anxious the Corporation may be generously to assist in the campaign against tuberculosis, as it has always generously borne its share of the burden of medical relief, the members have to remember that they are the trustees of the ratepayers and they cannot allow their philanthropy to outrun their caution when dealing with the public purse. If it is proposed to class tuberculosis as a "dangerous disease" within the meaning of the Act and to treat it in special hospitals, let the proposal, as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said, be brought forward in a proper manner and a readjustment of charges made. The Corporation cannot afford to be saddled with a liability of this sort, which would create a dangerous precedent, in an indirect and casual manner.

Fortunately the majority of the members present saw very clearly through all the irrelevancies and the sophistry of Major Glen-Liston and his energetic backer, the Commissioner, and recognised the force of the objections raised against the proposal. We are inclined to think that the Committee's recommendation would have met with stronger support in the division had the Commissioner not set himself so strongly against it. And the Commissioner's influence in these matters carries in its train a body of support that is amenable to official pressure. This, we think, was a grave feature of the debate, and not of this debate alone. It is an unavoidable conclusion that the day will come very soon when the question whether the Municipal Commissioner is to be merely the servant and adviser of the Corporation, instead of trying to be its master on behalf of the Government, will have to be fought out. The Municipal Commissioner is, after all, merely the head of the Executive of the Corporation and assists at its deliberations in an advisory capacity. His position corresponds to that of the Town Clerk in English corporations, and though he enjoys certain powers and privileges which the executive head of an English corporation does not possess, he is there to serve the Corporation and not for the purpose of leading the opposition to the recommendations of its committees. The tendency of the Municipal Commisioner to play a political, as distinguished from an executive and advisory, role in the Corporation seems to be growing in an undesirable degree. In our view the position he occupies is altogether anomalous, and we trust the day is not far distant when the Bombay Corporation, besides being elected on a broad and representative franchise, will be altogether freed from executive trammels and placed on a standing of dignity and responsibility equal to that of English corporations.

THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN ARISTOCRACY.

Among the important questions by which we shall be faced at the termination of the present war seems to be the future of the Indian nobility in the Native States, and their training for the new circumstances and opportunities which will be opened up. By this class we mean the hereditary magnates in the Native States, who are not British subjects and who are excluded from entering the Civil Service of British India. India possesses the most numerous aristocracy of any country in the world, and up to a hundred years ago it possessed all the virility of the chivalrous age and found active employment in those constant wars which their sovereign lords, the ruling chiefs, waged one against the other. But, if the advent of peace and the rise of commerce has created an industrious middle class, it has also left out in the cold without any scope for honourable enterprise the scions of India's noble houses, who, brought up amidst all the glamour of military traditions, were suddenly deprived of the only career which had been theirs as much by heredity as by inclination. The future of India is indissolubly bound up with that of the Native States, and these in turn, if they are to progress and keep up with the spirit of the age, will be largely dependent on their subjects, and not least amongst these the landed nobility. One of the most unhappy features of the Indian principalities is the dearth of trained officials and experienced statesmen, to procure whom ruling princes have constantly to draw upon the intellectual exchequer of British India. This arrangement is unsatisfactory to both sides, for after all a man from British India, be he howsoever conscientious, can never serve a ruler in the capacity of a borrowed official, with the same loyalty, devotion and knowledge of the conditions of the State, as one who is a subject of the prince he serves and a son of the soil to whose betterment his endeavours are directed. From our point of view on the other hand, we require for British India every capable Indian for his own locality and it is not good to see some of our most eminent jurists, publicists and officials and our promising younger men being carried off as ministers and officials to extra-territorial States. But the fact remains that the Native States are a part and one of the most important parts of the Indian Empire; whilst their rulers are considered, and rightly so, as distinguished assets of the Imperial Crown. Government owes them a duty, no less than it owes to domains directly within its regime. Up to now the nobility within the Native States, have been permitted to decay. Whilst the Ruling Houses have maintained their status by virtue of its very nature, the patrician families are fast becoming estranged from theirs, a sign which is hardly hopeful for the future India. Should commissions in the army become possible for Indians after the war, an opening for the sons of Indian nobles will thus be created and use up a certain percentage among them. But the Native States require capbable men outside the military profession. A solution to the problem, which has been suggested in certain quarters, lies in giving the young Indian aristocracy facilities for obtaining useful administrative experience in British India, so that after holding honorary posts in the British Dominions for three to five years, they could return to their own country, laden with a knowledge which added to the art of rule which is theirs by heredity would make them useful administrators. We are prepared neither to accept nor to condemn this suggestion off hand. British India could not afford an incursion from the Native States into its civil services. It wants all the employment it can get of that character for the young men of its own upper and middle classes, and the suggestion that the British Indian services should be used as an administrative training ground for the young men of the Native States, possesses undesirable possibilities. We should like to see the proposal more clearly defined.

Notes of the Day.

More German "Frightfulness."

It is curious that while the commander of one of the German submarines which have been operating in the Irish Sea and English Channel has behaved with humanity and courtesy towards the crews and passengers of the vessels he has torpedoed, that of another is a gross exemplar of the policy of "frightfulness" which was responsible for the "baby-killing" expedition to Scarborough and the Norfolk air-raid. The Captain of the Emden carried out his piratical operations,—for they were not justified by international law,—like a gentleman, and when captured he was treated like a gentleman. We trust that a very different fate will meet the commander of any German vessel, who has followed the policy of "frightfulness." We can forgive the breach of international law which is more or less forced on a German commander, who has to do as much mischief as he can and is incapable of taking his prize to the nearest port. But the man who without warning ruthlessly torpedoes a shipload of non-combatants deserves no better fate, if he is caught, then the yard arm.

What The Submarines Can Do?

It is not necessary to be unduly alarmed by this sudden appearance of German submarines in English waters. Though they may do a considerable amount of mischief the idea that they can carry into execution Admiral von Tirpitz's threat of paralysing British commerce on the seas, or emulate the exploits of the hero of Conan Doyle's famous story is far-fetched. If they are to survive they have to get back to port periodically. If they get back to port, which is doubtful, they have got to get out again, which is again doubtful. And in the meanwhile light cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats will be searching the seas for them. For this reason their operations must be of a limited character and their predatory career short-lived. Their appearances can only be spasmodic and unless Germany had an unlimited supply of submarines whose loss she could go on risking for an extended period, all she can hope to do by means of submarine raids, is to torpedo a few cargo boats,—with or without their crews,—and, by the added resentment created in England,—add to the determination to carry on the war to the bitter end.

The Cotton and The War.

Though in its annual Report the Cotton Exchange Association has laboured most adroitly, if not ingenuously, to justify the action it attempted to take but failed in the matter of the cotton trade in September last, the enlightened section of the public has long since discounted its elaborate story. The disinterested, public have not been slow to pronounce their verdict, namely, that from first to last the Exchange not only acted precipitately but with a strange and inexcusable disregard of other interests involved in the trade,—interests of a graver character than the narrow and confined one which it purports to represent. At each step it was challenged, and rightly challenged, to prove its case. It is not for us to say that it failed signally and its whole campaign, obviously prompted by speculative forecasts founded on all but sufficient information, eventually received by a curious irony of fate, the quietus it deserved at the hands of the very tribunal whose aid it had so sedulously evoked. No wonder the Exchange endeavours to pose before the public very much after the manner of the proverbial ostrich of the desert. But we have no desire to rake up the embers of a controversy now dead. We would only point out the moral which the failure has taught to public bodies, which masquerading under the guise of benefactors of the public, are unmasked by their own devices. The controversy has afforded a great object lesson which, it is to be sincerely hoped, all traders will firmly bear in mind.

Treitschke on The Fortress.

Among the works of Treitschke which now attract so much attention is one on "The Organisation of the Army" a translation of which has just been published. The Armageddon of to-day was foreseen by the writer who died in 1896 and in one passage he states

The spectacle, of the encounter of two really well-trained national armies, which is still before us, will be without doubt a gigantic one. The world will behold giant losses and giant successes. If we add the host of new technical means of offence, which our time affords, it is evident that future wars must show us still more astonishing things than the last war between Germany and France.

He held that the French view as to the value of great fortress on which an army could fall back was altogether exaggerated, and that in Prussia these were held by many high authorities to be absolutely useless. The fortress was a defensive weapon, and Treitschke remarks:

We always come back again to the fact that national armies, in which so strong a moral force is alive, must be designed with a view to a bold offensive.

But what if the offensive fails?

Pauperism and The War.

There is an interesting article in "The Times" dealing with the rise and fall of pauperism since the outbreak of hostilities. During the earlier part of the last year pauperism was going down but when war broke out it rose to 17.4 of every 1,000 people and there were 650,737 paupers in England and Wales. But the patriotism of employers soon put a stop to the rise and the improved condition in textile industries noticeable in September definitely checked the evil. In December the number dropped to 637,274, which was lower than had ever previously occurred in that month for many years. In conclusion "The Times" states that the revival of industrial activity and the action taken by the State and voluntary organisaions have prevented masses of people from lapsing into a state of destitution; the discipline of war is having a restraining effect upon certain classes which in normal times help to swell the prison and workhouse populations, for we are told there is less crime and less general drunkenness and it is in the right order of things that pauperism should also be on the down grade.

The Mysore Economic Journal.

The success which has attended the annual sessions of the Mysore Economic Conference,—which is now established on a permanent basis working throughout the year,—and the wide and varied nature of the fields in which its work is carried on, has led the Mysore Durbar to publish a monthly journal for the discussion of economic problems connected with the State, as well as of topics of general economic interest. Though issued under official auspices, we are assured the journal will be conducted on popular lines, being quite open to suggestions and criticism from the public. In the first number of the journal are re-printed a number of papers read at the Session of the Indian Science Congress recently held at Madras. Among these are Dr. H. H. Mann's paper on "The Lines of Development of Indian Agriculture," and Mr. A. Chatterton's paper on "Rural Water Supplies." There are also numerous notes and items of economic and commercial interest to be found in the journal.

Historical Research in India.

The historical research society, which goes under the name of Bharata Itihasa Samshodak Mandala and which has its headquarters at Poona, has been in existence now for about four years, and judging from the bulky Report for the past year, which has just reached us, the society would appear to be accomplishing an amount of spade work in the literary, historical and archæological fields of Western India, that does it great credit. We are often reminded by western critics that the historical faculty is lacking or poorly developed among Indians. In whatever degree this charge might prove true of past generations, recent Indian scholars in all parts of the country, in Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, the United Provinces and Punjab have demonstrated by their actual achievements in the field of research that they are atoning for some of the shortcomings their forebears were guilty of. Names like those of Rajendra Lal Mitra, R. C. Dutt, Jadunath Sarkar, Srish Chandra Vasu, Hara Prasad Shastry, Radha Kumud Mukerjee, Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhushana, Krishna Swami Aiyengar, Ranchachariar, Mahadev Shastry, Dr. Bhandarkar, Bhau Daji, Ranade, Shanker Pandurang Pandit, Rajwade, Tilak, Chandorker, and others, and institutions like the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the South Indian Association, the Mythic Society and the historical research societies of Calcutta, Lahore and other places, not to mention the Royal Asiatic Society's branches, have demonstrated that latent faculties can be revived among Indians and made to achieve results not much less important than those achieved by men and institutions in the West. The members of the Poona society seem to have been very zealous and enthusiastic in their efforts to unearth historical documents, decipher manuscripts and inscriptions, trace out the sources of old local traditions and communal customs, and in many other directions, with a view to throw light on the still ununderstood portion of the past of the country, especially that of Maharashtra. During the past year over a hundred papers on a variety of subjects were contributed and are all embodied in the Report. The laudable activities of the society deserve every encouragement and sympathy at the hands of both the authorities and the public.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINES' RAIDS.

MORE SHIPS SUNK.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN GERMANY.

BASELESS AIRSHIP SCARE.

The enemy's submarines have been displaying still further activity with their depredations on British merchantmen, by sinking the Ikaria and Kilneoan, and giving the Irish mail packets Leinster and Graphic an unpleasant chase. The Ikaria, like the Tokomaru, was torpedoed without notice of any kind, the crew, being rescued by French destroyers and tugs brought the sinking vessel into harbour.

On the western front artillery engagements were particularly lively in the northern region, and the Allied batteries scored successes along the whole of the Aisne front. Beyond this there has been nothing to report.

The Russians have occupied Tabriz.

According to a telegram from Amsterdam German losses in Northern France in the last day or two have been terrible.

The Press Bureau announces that although the leader of the Nyassaland rebellion is uncaptured, the rising may be regarded as suppressed.

The enforcement of food regulations has begun in Germany. The municipality of Cologne has decided that only invalids shall eat wheat bread. The sale will be restricted to chemists who will require a doctor's prescription from buyers.

It was reported in London that airships appeared off the south-east coast on Monday night and that the forts opened fire and drove them across the Channel. A later telegram says that the gun-firing at Dover was due to non-compliance on the part of a steamer with the port regulations.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut. C. Hillier, Monmouths.
Capt. B. J. Jones, Leinsters.
Lieut. H. Methuen, Camerons.
Lieut. J. Plowden, Shropshires.
Lieut. E. Sealy, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second Lieut. Murray-Menzies, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Second Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, Coldstreams.
Captain the Honourable J. B. Campbell, Coldstreams.
Second Lieut. G. Grutchley, Scots Guards.
Second Lieut. G. H. Fletcher, Grenadiers.
Capt. C. K. Hutchinson, Royal Scots.
Second Lieut. A. H. Lang, Grenadiers.
Lieut. G. Monckton, Scots Guards.

The following casualties are reported:—

LONDON, Feb. 1.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. E. Blakeney, Sussex.
Lieut. J. G. Halsted, North Lance.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Lagden, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R. Ball-Acton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. J. Wright, Leicesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. G. Manning, East Surreys.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. Bordekin, Sherwoods.
Lieut. G. E. Stacpoole, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieut. P. Kendall, Liverpools.

GERMAN SUBMARINES' RAIDS.

PASSENGER LINES' CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMIRALTY.

MORE SHIPS TORPEDOED

SUBMARINES' ACTIVITY.

MAIL PACKET'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 1.

The mailboat Leinster left Holyhead on Sunday afternoon and was pursued off the Kish lightship by a German submarine for a mile. The mailboat Ulster left Kingstown at the usual hour yesterday evening, crowded with passengers.

The War Risk Assurance Association does not consider it necessary to prohibit the sailings of Liverpool ships.

IKARIA TORPEDOED WITHOUT NOTICE

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The British steamer Igaria has been torpedoed fifteen miles west of Cape Antifer. She was not sunk and was towed to Havre.

LATER.

The Icarca was torpedoed without notice.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.

The Icaria (?), from La Plata, was steaming unsuspectingly when an explosion occurred beneath the waterline.

The vessel began to sink and hoisted signals of distress.

French destroyers hastened to the rescue, and two tugs brought the steamer to harbour.

Note in Reuter.—In the above messages the names of the vessels are given as received.

These messages evidently refer to the Liverpool steamer Ikaria, a vessel of 4,335 tons belonging to the Leyland Shipping Company, Ltd. There is no ship named Ikaria or Igaria in Lloyds Register.

THE KILNEOAN BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A Lloyd's message from Douglas dated January 30th, says that the Kilneoan was sunk by a German submarine eighteen miles north-west of the Liverpool bar. The crew was landed by the coasting steamer Gladys.

The Kilneoan was voyaging from Liverpool to Belfast. The Commander of the submarine boarded her and said he was sorry to have to sink the vessel, but it was war. He ordered the crew to take to boats and offered them a box of cigars.

The Germans then blew out the ship's side with a bomb. The submarine then proceeded to the steamer Moon three miles away and ordered it to take the Kilneoan's crew to the Isle of Man.

BELFAST STEAMER'S THRILL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Mail packet Graphic, from Belfast to Liverpool, escaped by steaming head to wind at full speed. The passengers were prepared for a thrill when they saw masses of floating wreckage, barrels of oil and sides of bacon. The choppy sea was perfectly calmed by oil.

They then saw a one-funnelled vessel evidently in trouble, which suddenly lurched and sank; and next observed a sinister, grey little submarine.

The Captain ordered lifebelts to be served out. There was no panic. The Graphic steered for Holyhead.

The submarine followed her, but soon ceased the pursuit owing to the swamping effect of the head sea.

The passengers noticed a trawler near the sunken steamer, and hope that it had the latter's crew aboard.

Eloquent tributes are paid to the Graphic's crew and engineers.

TOKOMARU ENGINE-MAN'S STORY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

An engine-man from the Tokomaru has arrived in England. He says he was standing in the refrigerating engine-room when he heard a terrific explosion below. The water poured into the ship, which heeled over. When he reached the deck he heard the order "All hands to the boats." There was no panic.

The shock deranged the wireless apparatus, and the operator received several shocks sending the distress message. The crew were mostly dressed in vest and trousers.

It is understood that only the ship's papers were saved. The weather was calm; hence, the boats were able to stand by. When the ship was heeling over, three French trawlers appeared and rescued the crew.

GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A sailor of the Tokomaru has put simply and forcibly the latest instance of German "frightfulness" in the following terms:—

We were torpedoed without any warning and might all have been drowned as far as the captain and crew of the submarine knew.

Luckily French help from a trawler and destroyers was readily forthcoming, and we were all rescued and none were hurt. The torpedo struck us amidships and carried away the bulwarks and part of the bridge. We saw the periscope of the submarine and her wake as she made off.

We sent out a wireless message for help and an answer came even from Land's End. The engine-staff was knee-deep in water before it escaped.

PASSENGER LINES CONTINUE SAILINGS

LONDON, Feb. 2, 5-25 a.m.

Some regular cargo sailings between Great Britain and Ireland have been cancelled but Liverpool is not scared and vessels were entering and leaving yesterday as usual. The large passenger lines continue their sailings and are fully confident that the Admiralty will dispose of the raiders.

A BASELESS RUMOUR.

AIRSHIPS REPORTED TO BE FIRED ON.

STEAMER'S NON-COMPLIANCE OF PORT REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1, 11-15 p.m.

It is reported that airships appeared off the southeast coast to-night and that the forts opened fire and drove them across the Channel.

The authorities in London and elsewhere took the promptest precautions to obscure lights and protect important points. All was done in splendid orderliness and calm.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 11-15 p.m.

There was gunfiring at the coast batteries and searchlights were busy, but no hostile aircraft appeared.

Rumours which were rife in London that a fleet of Zeppelins was approaching were baseless. They were probably due to trial defence measures, entailing a further diminution of light and the calling out of special constables.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 5-25 a.m.

The gun-firing at Dover was due to non-compliance on the part of a steamer with the port regulations.

U. S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

RECOMMITTED TO COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The debate in the Senate on the Ship Purchase Bill, which the Republicans are obstructing, was adjourned after Mr. Clarke the (Democrat) temporary President, had startled his colleagues by moving that the Bill be recommitted to the Commerce Committee for revision.

RISING IN NYASSALAND.

MAY BE REGARDED AS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 11-45 p.m.

The Press Bureau says that the Governor of Nyassaland telegraphs that although the leader of the rebellion is still uncaptured he is being closely pursued. His followers have been broken up. Captures of other ring-leaders continue to be made and the rising may be regarded as suppressed.

GERMAN ANTI-WAR AGITATION.

A DEFINITE PEACE PARTY.

"CEASE WAR" POSTERS APPEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A "Daily Express", correspondent who has returned from a tour in Germany says.—

The most significant symptom is the appearance of a definite peace party in the industrial centres and the organisation of peace meetings and placarding of 'Cease War' posters.

A number of persons have been arrested at Dusseldorf for attending a peace meeting and two were shot.

The correspondent saw numerous reinforcements *en route* for the front, consisting of stout elderly men and young boys.

There is everywhere depression and anxiety. A new feature of German life is the numbers of beggars.

SUCCESSES ON THE AISNE FRONT.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Feb. 1.

This afternoon's communiqué said:—

"Artillery engagements were particularly lively in the Northern region. German infantry attempted to attack south-eastward of Ypres, but were immediately defeated by a combined artillery and infantry fire.

"Our batteries scored successes along the whole of the Aisne from

We consolidated our positions around a small wood which we captured north-west of Mesnil-les-Hurlus.

"Quiet prevailed in Argonne, where the Germans appear to have suffered extremely heavy losses."

LATER.

The latest communiqué says there is nothing to report.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN ALSACE.

PARIS, Feb. 2, 5-25 a.m.

Last night's communiqué says:—

The enemy this morning violently attacked the trenches north of La Bassée-Bethune road but were repulsed leaving numerous dead.

The German infantry at Beaumonchamel north of Albert attempted to surprise one of our trenches but were repulsed leaving explosives with which they were provided.

There has been great activity in the region of Fontaine Madame and Bois de la Grurie in Argonne. A German attack in the direction of Bagatelle was repulsed. One of our trenches was mined and wrecked and we evacuated it. We had no losses.

There has been no fighting in the Vosges and Alsace where a heavy snowfall has occurred.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 1.

German losses in Northern France in the last day or two have been terrible.

Twenty-one hospital trains conveying men severely wounded passed through Aix-la-Chapelle on Saturday alone.

NEW DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 5-25 a.m.

Colonel Rowland, Colonel Mainwaring and Colonel George Stockwell have been appointed Divisional Commanders.

INDIAN CHIEFS' OFFER

GIFT OF A MOTOR AMBULANCE UNIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A press communique states that the Chiefs of Dhar, Barwani, Rajpur and Jhabua have jointly offered to provide and maintain at the front in Europe a unit of six motor ambulances and the offer has been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy.

H. H. the Rana of Barwani will proceed to the front with the unit.

IMPENDING FAMINE IN GERMANY.

FOOD REGULATIONS ENFORCED

WHEAT DOLED OUT BY DOCTORS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The enforcement of food regulations has begun in Germany. The municipality of Cologne has decided that only invalids shall eat wheat bread and the others rye.

The sale will be restricted to chemists, who will require a doctor's prescription from buyers.

The Berlin papers state that the situation is much more serious than people know. Hence the necessity for the regulations.

VIGOROUS COUNTER-ATTACK AT BOLIMOFF.

COLOSSAL GERMAN CASUALTIES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.

A communique says:—An attempt by the Germans on Saturday to take the offensive at Lipno and Dobrizin was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy who were forced to evacuate the village of Makow.

The Germans on Sunday concentrated large artillery forces in the region of Sokhacvew and Bolimoff and then attacked in strength in close formation with supports.

An impetuous German attack in the region of Bolimoff on Sunday forced us to retire to the second line of our trenches.

The prisoners captured in the Bolimoff region say that the German attacks between January 23rd and 30th cost over 6,000 in killed.

In the Carpathians we captured 78 officers and 4,065 men between January 26th and 29th.

We recaptured all the trenches at Bolimoff by a vigorous counter-attack. The German casualties were colossal.

The enemy simultaneously attacked the villages of Goumine and Moghelj. Supported by withering artillery fire, we repulsed them by artillery and bayonets and regained our positions.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN EAST PRUSSIA.

"THE TIMES" DISCLOSES THE STRATEGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—"The Times" Petrograd correspondent dealing with the Russian offensive in East Prussia says that evidently the Russian plan is to outflank the German position in the Mausrian Lake region and to overrun East Prusia, hence the advance north of Tilsit serves as a corollary to the movement of the Russian forces west of the Vistula beyond Mlawa.

The special reasons why this activity is being displayed at present are believed to be that the Niemen is sufficiently frozen to admit the passage of troops and artillery and the probability of the garrison at Koenisberg being so depleted by drafts for the front, west of the Vistula, that the Germans cannot seriously menace the Russian right flank.

The strategical reasons of the Russian advance on East Prussia are to divert the German forces from the west, or from the Polish and Galacian theatres, as there are good reasons to suppose, that the German forces west of the Vistula have been heavily drawn upon to provide reinforcements for Hungary. Presumably the enemy must transfer troops from the west if he desires to check the Russian movement beyond the Masurian Lakes.

RUSSIANS ENTER TABRIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.

After the battle of Sofian the Turks, who lost heavily, fled to Tabriz, which the Russians entered at noon on Saturday.

GERMANY BOUND TO LOSE.

MILITARY EXPERTS' VIEWS.

FAILURE OF GERMAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes two important surveys of the war by military experts, both of whom take the view that, notwithstanding Germany's early successes, her offensive plan of campaign has definitely failed and that her ultimate defeat is sure. Lord Sydenham, says the journal, has a world-wide reputation as a writer on scientific warfare. He is the first living authority on the art of fortification. Major-General Sir Alfred Turner is also a well-known writer on military subjects. He was formerly an officer in the Royal Artillery, and from 1900 to 1904 was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces.

LORD SYDENHAM.

In a review of the war which Lord Sydenham gave to a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian" he said:—

"People in this country have not recognised the extreme advantages that Germany possessed in being the only Power prepared at all points for war. We are every day learning more and more the extent and thoroughness of German preparation, not only in organisation of every kind, but in the careful study that they have made of what may be called minor tactics in all their branches, especially in connection with trench warfare. Then, again, they had realised the advantage of the employment and the possibilities of the use of heavy artillery in the field, which we, perhaps, had too much neglected, so that we had really to learn from them in the first instance, and make up for the deficiencies in our preparation at a certain cost of time and of life.

CAUSES OF GERMANY'S EARLY SUCCESSES.

"Viewing the situation on broader strategical lines, Germany had the further advantage of a central position, with strategic railways on a large scale carried right up to both her eastern and western frontiers, so that she was in the position to transfer large forces in a short time backwards and forwards from one front to the other, and to deliver them rapidly on to the territories of the Allies. When you come to consider the very great advantages which those conditions gave to Germany, and the additional advantage of having taken the initiative and being therefore able to make preparations before the actual outbreak of war—which the Allies did not,—it must be evident that the Allies would in the first instance find themselves in some difficulty.

"In the west the advantages of the Germans showed themselves at once. They were able to make their great invasion of France in irresistible force, and carry it on until they were at length brought to a stop, partly by the two fortresses Paris and Verdun, but more by the reinforcements which the French had had time to bring up. But for the delay occasioned by the gallant resistance of the Belgian army this great blow might have secured serious results. As it was, time was given to enable the Allies to prepare to deliver their counter-attack, but it cannot be denied that the initial advantage in the war rested with the Germans, and that even now the Allies are not entirely able to make good the advantages gained by the enemy in the opening moves of the war.

"I do not think the exact position as to our own state of preparation is perfectly understood in this country. In a sense we were unprepared for the war. In another sense we were never so well prepared probably in our whole history as we were in August. The difference arises from the fact that our military policy never contemplated the employment of very large forces on a European theatre of war, so that our unpreparedness in one sense was due to the inadequacy of a considered military policy which, right or wrong, had been accepted by the country. On the other hand, all the preparations that had been made were such that they could be instantly put into operation, and, not only that, but in a very short time we were able more than to double the Expeditionary Force which our policy had contemplated. When all these circumstances are fully weighed the initial success of the Germans and the strong stand that they are now making in France and Belgium is easily understood.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGNS.

"In the east the Austrians began with offensive operations both in the north and the south. Against the Servians their attempts have met with constant checks, and finally with a most disastrous defeat. In the north they received at first little or no assistance from the Germans, and they were defeated both in Poland and Galicia. So far as can be judged they are at present involved in internal difficulties, and suffering from a succession of great military reverses. Their attempts to attack the Russian lines of communication in Galicia through the Carpathian passes have been completely repulsed, and though after their first defeats they made a most creditable rally they seem now to be weakening, and not likely to be able to give any great assistance to the Germans in the future course of the war.

"At the outset the Germans threw their main weight through Belgium into France and took up what may be called a waiting attitude on their east front. The Russians took advantage of this and invaded East Prussia, which, though their advance eventu-

(Continued on page 8.)

GERMANY BOUND TO LOSE.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

ally met with a grave reverse, had the effect of bringing some relief—relief to the Allies on the west—and of creating panic among the inhabitants of the invaded territory. A great forward movement now began in East Prussia and, a little later, in Poland. In East Prussia the Russians were driven back to the line of the Niemen, and the Germans and Austrians—who had by this time been reinforced by Germans—invaded Poland, and appeared to be striking at Warsaw and the line of the Vistula. This great advance was met by a powerful counter-attack by the Russians over a front of not less than 220 miles. The Austro-German forces were everywhere pressed back towards the line of the Warta and towards Cracow, while the Russians again advanced in East Prussia up to the Masurian Lakes. Large reinforcements, however, were brought up by the Germans, whose left flank especially was also powerfully strengthened by a transfer of troops from the right by the aid of the Prussian railways. Having massed large forces between the Vistula and the Warta, another general advance towards Warsaw was begun. This led to a succession of great battles in which the losses on both sides, that of the Russians especially, must have been very heavy. This advance has now been everywhere arrested, and the Russians appear to be holding a strong defensive line and are able to act offensively against all attempts of the Germans to reach Warsaw.

"In Galicia, the Austrian attacks through the Carpathians seem to have completely failed, and the Russians have been reinforced. In the present conditions of weather it is difficult to carry on any great operations, but when the ground is hardened by frost we shall probably see a fresh development of the Russian offensive, especially in Galicia.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF GERMANY'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

"On both fronts, therefore, the Germans appear to be held fast and to be unable to make any impression on the Allies. Their offensive plan of campaign must be regarded as having completely failed, although the German people as a whole are probably quite unaware of the real military situation. In France, General Joffre wisely avoids a general attack upon strongly entrenched positions, which could only succeed at a heavy cost of life, and awaits the time when, with the large forces which are now being prepared both in France and in England, he will be able to deliver a powerful concentrated blow on some strategic point.

"Broadly speaking, the points which emerge from the war are, first of all, on the sea, the greater power that the modern fleet has in operating more swiftly over the world than the sailing fleet ever possessed, and, on shore the enormous power of modern artillery, which has rendered the conventional fortresses almost useless, and at the same time the strong resisting power of well-constructed trenches with obstacles in front.

"The Allies have hard work before them, and they will spare no effort in developing resources of men and material which exceed those of the enemy. They have shown splendid fighting power, and they have gained both in the west and in the east the sense of moral ascendancy, which is a most important factor in war. The idea of the German as a military superman has passed away, though he has displayed great personal bravery and marked efficiency as a soldier. Upon the quality of the new formations on both sides much will depend. New influences will soon be brought to bear upon the course of the war and there will be some surprise; but if we carefully weigh the events of the past five months we shall be able to look forward with calm confidence to the future. Time is on the side of the Allies."

SIR ALFRED TURNER.

Major General Sir Alfred Turner, in conversation with a London representative of the "Manchester Guardian" expressed the following views on the situation of the war and the prospects for the coming months:

"The general situation appears to be a temporary checkmate on land in the west, the Germans having the advantage of being in possession of a portion of the Allies' country. By sea, of course, the Allied fleets have entirely the upper hand, and in that sense are strangling Germany. In the east, the Russians, by all accounts except the German, are not only holding their own but are gradually forcing the enemy back. Austria as a fighting factor appears to be finished, though it is doubtful if she is completely done, as is represented. Servia at present appears to have gained the greatest triumph of all. This small country, to whom, as the German Foreign Minister said to our Ambassador in Berlin at the end of July, Austria had determined to give a lesson, appears to have given the lesson herself to Austria. She has shown her power and her fitness to take a very big position indeed among the Slav nations of the Balkans, if not among the Slavs and Croats who now call themselves Austrians.

A WEARING-DOWN PROCESS.

"That appears to me to be the general position, and in a war of this kind, with enormously long fronts, the war must be, as I believe Sir John French has called it, a wearing-down process and there is no question but that in that process Great Britain and France on the one side and Russia on the other will prevail. It is my firm opinion that Germany is beaten but not finished, and that the vast number of men which she boasts she can still call out are absolutely untrained and are of small fighting value, while our new battalions are improving every day, so that by the spring Great Britain will have an army big enough to deal a knock-down blow to Germany in the west.

VITAL ISSUE LIES WITH RUSSIA.

"At the same time, the vital issue of the campaign lies with Russia. Moltke said that Russia is very slow in coming, but much too powerful for any other nation when she comes, and, as surely as the tide comes in, the power of Russia is coming to sweep away resistance and to invade Germany. The accounts of the fighting in the east published in Berlin are by no means rosy for the Germans, and although I have heard to-day from an American who has just come from Berlin that things are in a normal state there, that the Germans do not contemplate the possibility of the Russians passing the Vistula, and that they are going to make lines of moderately strong entrenchments in which to hold the Russians—this, I am convinced, is a piece of the usual German brag or bluster, probably both. The Russian account of successes at the present time may be a little exaggerated, but they are evidently in the main correct, because the Commander-in-Chief has never from the beginning of the war issued a bragging bulletin.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

"With regard to the probable length of the war it is impossible for anyone to speak with certainty, but it is clear that the loss of enormous numbers of the German first line troops and reserves, and the necessity of filling their places with very young lads and partially trained elderly men, together with the enormous economic and financial pressure, will make it impossible for Germany to carry on the war for any length of time.

"The war, as was bound to be the case, is progressing very slowly, and it may be that still further sacrifices will be required, and that Germany may gain some temporary successes, but no one except Germans, not even Austrians or Turks, has the slightest doubt as to what the end will be."

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

MRS. BESANT AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

In her paper "New India" Mrs. Annie Besant relates the attempts she has made to bring about a "united" Congress and the causes of failure.

She says that in a long conversation Mr. Subba Rao and herself had with Mr. Tilak it was arranged that she should bring forward an amendment before the Subjects Committee suggesting the recognition of local societies or calling of public meetings by the Provincial Committee for the election of delegates. Leading men from Madras promised to support the amendment, but Mr. Tilak's later statement to Mr. Subba Rao that though the aim of both the Moderates and the Nationalists was the same, namely, the attainment of self-government within the Empire by constitutional means, there was a difference between the methods of two schools and that if the Nationalist party were enabled to rejoin the Congress they would seek to obtain recognition of their methods by educating public opinion and working for and securing a majority in the Congress. Possibly, very naturally too, this alarmed some of the Congress leaders, among them Mr. Gokhale, as it opened up an indefinite vista of conflicts in which the Congress, instead of working to obtain its objects, was to spend its time in fighting over methods; fighting to continue until some methods, not those of the Congress at present, should be substituted for these by a majority of votes. They felt that before agreeing to amend the rule of admission to the Congress in order to admit those who objected to it, it was necessary to know what were the methods for which a majority was to be secured in the Congress. So the proposed amendment was advised to be put off for a year further.

Mrs. Beasant writes: "For myself I ask Mr. Tilak in all friendliness to make his meaning clear, to tell us what these methods are and to assure us that he does not come into the Congress to work for any radical change in its methods or any wrecking of its organisation, explaining the phrase used, which has caused such natural alarm as to his intentions. If I have been mistaken in my belief that the difference of methods is merely the introduction of a little added vigour and insistence, and not demand, for a fundamental change, then I must with regret fully give up any further effort to bring about the union which would not invigorate but would destroy the Congress."

GRIEVOUS HURT TO A COOLY.

POONA POLICE OFFICER GETS NINE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. C. H. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, in the case in which Daniel Solomon, a Head Constable of the Poona City Police, and two masons, named Sayana Saidoo and Mohan Balkrishna, were charged with the murder of a cooly named Vishram.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the first accused of causing grievous hurt to Vishram and one of causing simple hurt to Govinda, another cooly. Against the other two accused the jury found that they were guilty of causing simple hurt.

The Judge agreeing with the jurors sentenced Danial Soloman to nine years' rigorous imprisonment and the second and third accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LOYAL EXPRESSIOSN FROM MADRAS.

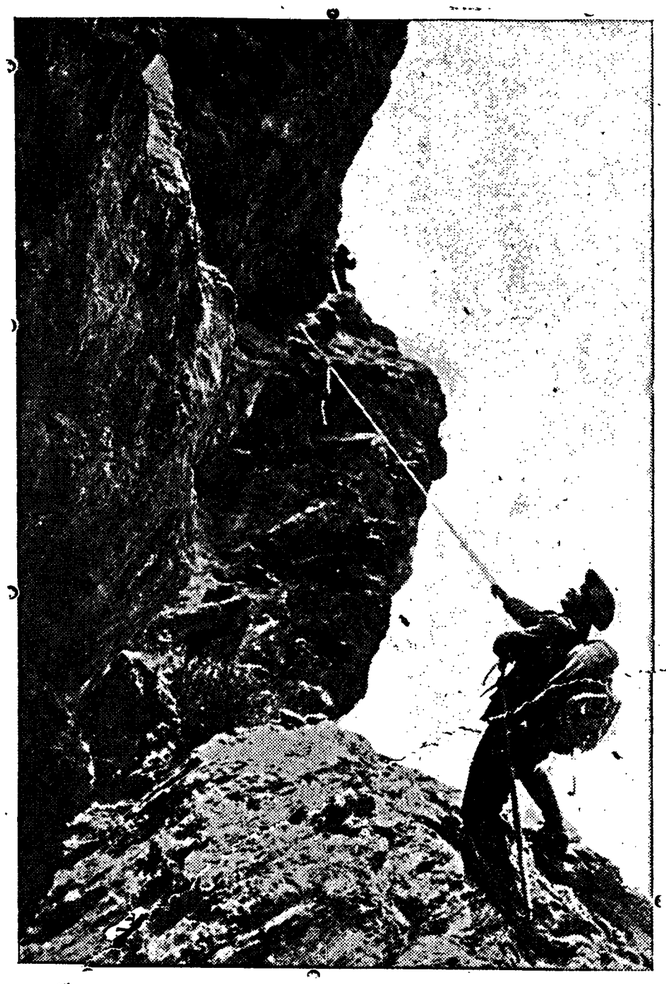
APPRECIATED BY HIS MAJESTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council this morning, at the instance of H. E. the Governor who presided the Secretary to the Council read a telegram from the Secretary of State expressing his Majesty's appreciation of the expressions of loyalty and allegiance to the Throne forwarded to the Secretary of State by means of a resolution of this Council and submitted to his Majesty.

THE FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.



Reproduced from "Navy and Army."

The mountaineering soldiers of France "Chasseurs Alpins" climbing into positions in the Vosges.

Reproduced from "Navy and Army."

A corps of "Chasseurs Alpins," mounted on ski. Snatching a brief rest during a march.

BURMA BANK LIQUIDATION.

MR. HOLDSWORTH'S REMUNERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Justice Ormond to-day passed orders on an application arising out of the Bank of Burma matter to fix the remuneration of the Official Liquidator from January 1st of this year.

The Advisory Committee suggested remuneration of Rs. 500 per month.

Mr. Holdsworth considered such an arrangement would result in a loss to himself of at least Rs 1,275 per month. During the time dividend was being paid, that is up to March 15th, his firm would not consent to incur such loss and he would be compelled to resign the liquidatorship if such an order was made. He suggested a salary Rs. 2,000 per month plus expenses as before during the payment of dividends and Rs. 1,000 during other months. If he was to be paid by commission and he would accept 2½ per cent. from the beginning of the liquidation plus expenses. If the commission was not to be retrospective then he asked for 5 per cent. including expenses on all future realizations.

The Court directed the present arrangement to continue of Rs. 1,500 a month until March 15th, when all the business connected with dividends should be completed and thereafter a monthly salary of Rs. 600 until the declaration of the next dividend.

The death is announced at the Madras General Hospital of Mr. J. R. Mackintosh additional Professor of English at the Presidency College. He was appointed to the Madras Educational Service in 1911. He acted for a short time as Inspector of Schools in Madras.

GRIEVANCES OF BURMA.

CHAMBER'S MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

The Secretary of the Burma Chamber of Commerce writes to the local papers: "Owing to the war his Excellency the Viceroy has abandoned his projected first visit to Burma but the Chamber has nevertheless memorial, which is a lengthy one, deals intended to present in Rangoon so that his Excellency might know a few grievances under which the Province labours. The memorial, which is lengthy one, deals with the Shan States Railway and urges the political and commercial importance of its speedy completion to Yaunghwe and a revision of the provincial settlement owing to the disastrous effect of the previous one, especially as regards the construction of new roads. The necessity is pointed out of establishing a High Court for Burmah and also for the Chief Judge being a Barrister-Judge and the suggestion that the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Fox be so filled.

MORATORIUM FOR DUELS.

Debts of honour, like other debts, can stand over till the end of the war. In other words, a "duel moratorium" has been proclaimed. Such is the sensible and patriotic precedent established, says the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent, as recently as the first day of this New Year by the duly constituted seconds of two gentlemen who had come from words to blows in the course of a strategic discussion.

The principals have been told that every French sword should be at the service of France, and that if blood must be let it should be the blood of the alien invader.

NEWS AHEAD OF MAIL.

EGYPT AND TURKEY.

Cairo, 14th January.—Advices from Darfar in the Soudan show German agents are intriguing amongst natives to induce them to fight against England. The agents are using Slatin Pasha's departure from Egypt as an argument in favour of the natives siding with Germany.

London, 7th January.—An invalided British officer states that during the attack on British trenches a German soldier slightly wounded, was dragged into the trenches when he said, "Give me a rifle. I lived twenty-seven years out of thirty in England. It is time some of those over there were wounded." He fired at the Germans all day and was taken to the rear as a prisoner in the evening.

London, 14th January.—An Athens correspondent states that the expedition against Egypt failed as the Turks fear the British may land forces on Syrian coast and endanger Turkish communications.

Washington, 11th January.—President Wilson in the course of a speech at Indianoppolis on Saturday produced a commotion in political circles by declaring that so far as he was concerned Mexico might continue to stew in her own juice. He was proud to belong to a great nation that said: "This is a country we could crush, yet she shall have as much freedom in her own affairs as we in ours."

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE CHANNEL.

London, 15th January.—Two German submarines endeavoured to enter Dover Harbour yesterday but local batteries repulsed them. It was at first reported that both had sunk but the report was subsequently denied. There are many rumours of German airships having been sighted in the Channel. The attack was made in the darkness but searchlights on the land revealed the submarines and big guns on the heights behind the castle and fired at them twice at intervals of 10 minutes. Directly after were seen the searchlights from hostile aircraft. The submarines disappeared after half an hour.

Dunkirk, 17th January.—A German force moved in mass against the North Staffordshire Regiment near Ypres the other day but became bogged in mud. They were an easy mark for British riflemen. The enemy retired with heavy losses and essayed to attack further northward but met with a withering fire from British trenches. Then the Canadian Regiment shouting "For Canada and Old England" charged the Germans with bayonets. The enemy broke and fled. Trench after trench fell until the German artillery checked the pursuit. The ground gained by the charge extended over a mile.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S RESIGNATION.

Amsterdam, 17th January.—The correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" states that Count Berchtold's resignation as Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs was due to tension of relations with Count Tizza, the Premier of Hungary, who was the real director of the Dual Monarchy's foreign policy.

Amsterdam, 14th January.—The Austrian authorities are becoming more oppressive towards the Slav population. Ten Czechs have been hanged at Prague for possessing a Russian proclamation to Czechs and many Serbo-Croation leaders have been imprisoned in Dalmatia.

Paris, 15th January.—"Le Matin" states that after the battle of the Yser many Germans deserted and 11,000 deserted between the 16th November and the 15th December. This accounts for the strict watch which the Germans are keeping on the Dutch frontier.

London, 14th January.—A corporal named Mades referring to the informal truce observed by British and German troops at the front on Christmas Day stated that a Saxon soldier told him that several Saxon regiments had previously been at Kiel Harbour for three months waiting to go to England.

GERMAN AEROPLANE'S GREETING.

Paris, 13th January.—President Poincaré arrived at Dunkirk shortly after the German aerial raid was made upon the port. The German aviators were evidently misinformed as to the time of his arrival and threw into town a weighted streamer bearing the inscription "Good Afternoon, Poincaré."

London, 14th January.—The Colonial Consignment Company's annual report states that there has been no development to indicate that the world's supply of meat has overtaken the demand. Acute depression is usually experienced after a war. Government orders have absorbed stocks but the retail meat trade of Great Britain has not been prosperous and large numbers of shops have been closed while the majority of the remainder have greatly curtailed their output. The trade must be re-won when the contracts lapse. The French Government's heavy purchases are likely to create a free market for Australian meat which will probably be relieved of the differential duty existing in favour of the Argentine.

ITALY AS MEDIATOR!

REMARKABLE STORY OF PRINCE BUELOW'S MISSION.

An "Exchange" message from Rome, dated Jan. 5, states:—I learn on the highest authority that while Prince von Buelow's real mission was to lay the foundation for Italy's intervention for peace at a future opportune moment, to be selected by Germany, in choosing Italy for the peace role Germany hoped to accomplish also the double purpose of preventing intervention by Italy in the war and the preservation of Italy's affiliation with the Triple Alliance following the close of the war.

Italy has replied, stating her willingness to intervene for peace when Germany requests, but she cannot permit this promise to curtail her right to take part in the war should future Italian interests so demand.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Various Customs.

The "Indian Daily News":—Everyone knows the story of the tactful sailor, who was commissioned to announce to a comrade's wife that her husband had been drowned. He asked for widow Jones and the lady said she was not widow Jones but the wife of Jones. "No you aint" said the sailor, "you're widow Jones your husband was drowned last night." Mr. Keays seems to have adapted this story to a policeman who kept on his hat because he was on escort duty. "That depends" said Mr. Keays "on whether you are escorting a deserter. I find he is not a deserter ergo you are not on escort duty ergo are rude in keeping on your hat." What a dreadful instance of the force of circumstances as Mr. Pickwick said on a certain occasion!

Corruption During Election.

The "Indian Daily News":—When an enlightened and paternal Government introduced Local self-government into this country they introduced it in its crudest and most primeval form and rendered it quite nugatory by not introducing the ballot. They knew or ought to have known that people in this country are not made of that stern stuff that says "no" with decision and that electors here are at all events as weak vessels as electors in England. In England the inconvenience of telling a man, "You are going to vote against him" ended in the ballot which enables him to lie with impunity or to be independent in his own way whichever way one likes to treat it. No such facility is provided in this country and everyone can see which way the voter votes. If he is told by his superior officer to xote for A and he votes for B it is known. In fact the custom of Calcutta is to take all your most influential friends to the polling station and exercise the greatest possible pressure on the voters short of actual physical violence which is stopped by the police. We have indeed known one case where the police were assisting as much as they could to prevent A's voters getting to the polling station. If a candidate can get a retired High Court Judge to be his "boro manush" "big man" it is very effective but a C.I.E. will do at a pinch.

Greatness of Ancient India.

The "Commonweal":—Professor Geddes' town-planning lectures have attracted day-by-day most deeply interested audiences, and have been an intellectual and artistic treat. He urges strongly on Municipalities a policy which is at once conservative and progressive: conservative of all that is useful and beautiful in the past, while progressive by embodying all that the present can give of suggestion and improvement. The way in which wells could be made safe and tanks could be rendered centres of pleasure and utility; the method of turning poor soil into rich; the value of science applied to daily life—these were some of the topics. The admirable town-planning of ancient India, the dignity, beauty, and unique character of her architecture, the rich splendour of her decorative work, the unequaled vastness of her mighty temples, covered with a richness of carving and a vividness of sculptured movement to be found nowhere else in the wold's monuments—all this was a revelation to many of his audience; he prayed the Indians earnestly not to betray their old traditions in Art, but to build on the old plans, while enriching them with all that western science could offer. Some were uneasy at the reverence for Indian greatness shown by a scientist of world-wide reputation, whose wealth of learning shone out in facts and illustrations, inspired by a lofty idealism, and touched with "the saving grace of humour."

Indians in Colonies.

"The Hindu":—The Imperial Government, however, have been following a policy of meek submission to Colonial prejudice that even other nations such as Portugal and the United States have begun to imitate the Colonies and impose humiliating restrictions on Indians, and well does the Congress Committe says of thee effect of this dismal policy—though, however, the reasoning is not obviously complete—that England could scarcely protest against such discriminating legislation, having permitted such a course in its own Colonies with the result that, while Indians were the outcasts of the Empire till some years ago they are now the outcasts of the world. The only correct, fair, legitimate and lasting solution of this most distressing problem of Indian emigration is to get the principle of free immigration between all parts of the Empire recognised frankly by all the Colonies. If they do not recognise the paramount necessity of accepting this solution, in Imperial interests, then the only other alternative open to India, if she should maintain her self-respect and dignity, is to impose on Colonials the same restrictions the latter now place on Indians. His Excellency the Viceroy said in September last: "India has her rights, but equally have the Colonies." We would say that the Colonies have their rights, but equally has India hers, and urge on the Government of India to persevere in maintaining these rights in fair weather and foul. The war, however, has been a harbinger of good, and it is the fervent hope of Indians that the Colonies will perceive the essential righteousness of the claim made by India to be treated, in all respects, as an integral, self-respecting part of the Empire.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" writing early in January states that quite a number of Indian Army Officers were allowed to visit England on short leave. The time limit was 96 hours, the Indian troops at that period being given a much needed rest from the trench work.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JMDGES DIFFER.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

MAGANLAL HARGOVAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused under sections 465, 193 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, for offences of abetment of forgery and of fabricating false evidence and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The accused, Maganlal, a Dasa Desawal Bania of Vejalpur, in the Kalol Taluka, of the Panch Mahals District, was charged with having abetted the professional forger, Dahya Kalidas of Umreth, to forge two leaves numbered 100 and 185 in an account book of Samvat, 1960, a Court endorsement on page 185 of the same book, a part of the Khata of Suba Mansang, exhibit 10A and two Khatas of Hathi Dhulia, exhibits 11 and 12.

The accused was tried with the aid of assessors by Mr. C. N. Mehta. The assessors found the accused guilty in respect of all the documents. The Sessions Judge found that exhibit 10A was genuine and while holding that exhibits 9, 11 and 12 were false documents he was of opinion that they were written by Chandulal and not by Dahya, Chandulal being the clerk of the accused. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused in respect of the Court endorsement on page 185, and of page 100 of the "pucca" day-book of Samvat, 1960.

It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the accused was carrying on a money-lending business in villages round about his native place Vejalpur, and a Khatedar (customer) by name Suba Mansing, had owed him Rs. 320 (Babashahi) in the beginning of Samvat, 1960. Out of this Rs. 199 was due on an unregistered "San." mortgage bond of Samvat. 1953; and the rest, Rs. 121, on a current account. Suba died in Samvat, 1956 and one Hathi Dhulia, who was his nephew, inherited his property. The accused then obtained from one Parwat Kalu and his son an undertaking for the said amount, which when turned into British coin was Rs. 164. Hathi Dhulia had, however, his own Sowcar, Somalal, to whom he sold one of his fields. This opened the eyes of the accused. He accordingly wrote to the professional forger, Dahya, that he had a "disease" which was to be shown to him and for which medicine was to be obtained from him, and added that he would understand what was meant. The object of this letter was to ask Dahya if he would help him in the alleged forgery. Dahya replied to this in the affirmative. The accused went to Umreth and got the necessary forgeries done by Dahya.

In 1910, an officer of the C. I. D. was on special duty to detect the forgers of Umreth, and the matter came to light, copies of certain exhibits in this case being found in Dahya's house. Dahya made a confession acknowledging the offence.

In the trial before the Sessions Court, the accused pleaded not guilty. It was urged on his behalf that the oral evidence in the case was unreliable and the circumstantial evidence was altogether insufficient to justify the conviction.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments gave differing judgments. Mr. Justice Heaton held that the accused was guilty of the offences charged, and that the sentence passed on him ought to be confirmed. Mr. Justice Shah, holding that he was not guilty, delivered a lengthy judgment in the course of which he observed: "To sumup, I think, the prosecution are fairly entitled to rely upon the conduct of the accused, the letters exhibits 13 and 14, the differences between certain entries as they appear at page 185 of the book, and as they appear in the "kaccha" book, and the certified copy, possession of certain stamp papers, suspicious appearance of Court endorsements, and the motive of the crime, as justifying a certain amount of suspicion and indicating or proving the alleged forgery. While the defence can rely upon the circumstance that exhibit 10A is genuine and that exhibits 11 and 12 are shown not to have been forged by Dahya, the transfer-entry in the "katcha" book, the fact that exhibit 47A is not shown to be false, the difficulty of explaining why the Khata should have been forged, and the general difficulty of accepting the story of the substitution. I have carefully considered all these circumstances individually and collectively. I am unable to hold that leaves 100 and 185 of the "pakka" book are proved to have been forged and substituted for the original corresponding pages, and that the Court endorsement is proved to be false. In my opinion the prosecution case is not proved. I have grave doubts as to the correctness of the prosecution story. I am inclined to think on the evidence that exhibit 47A, is not shown to have come into existence in July or August, 1907, but probably it was in existence long before that time. Whether it is satisfactorily proved or not is a different point; but it cannot be held to be false on the evidence. This view creates a doubt in my mind as to the truth of the prosecution story, and the doubt is enhanced by the "katcha" book containing genuine entries which show some kind of settlement with Hathi Dhulia in 1904. The prosecution do not explain what this settlement was, and it is a reasonably possible view to take that the settlement may have finally taken in that year, the very shape which the prosecution gave to the accused gave to the transaction by means of these forgeries in Samvat, 1963. The appearance of the book does not dispel this doubt in any way but confirms it. I am quite conscious of the difficulty of gleaning the truth from men like Dahya, Chandulal and the accused, and the lapse of time has materially added to this difficulty. Though the assessors and the learned Judge agree in finding the accused guilty they differ substantially in their conclusions and the general view of the prosecution case. On the whole I am of opinion that neither the Court endorsement nor page 100 of the "pucca" book is proved to have been forged. I would therefore set aside the conviction and sentence. I must regret my inability in this case to agree with my learned brother. I have had the advantage of reading the judgment which has been just delivered by him. I need hardly add that I have carefully considered the case in the light of the reasons given by him. But I have not been able to shake off the grave doubt which I have come to entertain as to the truth of the prosecution case on a consideration of all the evidence in the case.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

SHORT CAUSE :

COMMISSION AGENCY ACCOUNT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

PRIOR DE SAONE & Co., A FIRM v. ARJUN VISHRAM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Company against the defendant to recover from him a sum of Rs. 34,242-4-8, due on a commission agency account.

Shortly the facts are that the plaintiffs acted as commission agents for the defendants in 1912. Accounts were made from time to time and when the last account was furnished to the defendant on 13th June 1914, a sum of Rs. 103,013-2-4 was found due by him to the plaintiffs. Since then on the 16th October, the defendant owed to the plaintiffs Rs. 36,810-2-4 only. As the defendant did not pay up the moneys due, the plaintiffs sold 69 cotton bales belonging to the defendant which were deposited as security with them and realised Rs. 3,061-11-0. After deducting the net income realised from the sale, it was found on the 22rd January 1915 that the defendant owed to the plaintiffs Rs. 34,242-4-8, only. The plaintiffs filed a suit to recover this amount from the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jinnah appeared "amicus curiae" for the defendant. Mr. Jinnah submitted that as the defendant was at Calcutta, his attorneys were not able to file a warrant and put in an appearance on his behalf. Counsel therefore asked for an adjournment. He said that the defendant had his firm in Bombay and at present one "Mehta" was in charge of the shop. As the claim was a heavy claim the defendant should be given an opportunity of putting in his defence. Taking advantage of the defendant's absence, the plaintiffs had served the defendant by substituted service at his shop; on these grounds he applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that as a matter of fact the defendant had bolted in order to avoid paying the debt and there was no justification for asking for an adjournment.

His Lordship did not grant the application for adjournment and observed that he could not encourage informal appearances unless they were for the benefit of the minor.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to prove his case on behalf of the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 34,242-4-8 with interest at 6 p. c. costs and interest on judgment at 6 p. c.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Captain and Vaidya.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

Application for Discharge under Section 38. 106-14—Bholabhai Ichhachand and Bhogilal Ichhachand v. Manibhai Dalpatbhai Cr. No. 1 C Bhaishanker K & G.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

PARSI NURSING DIVISION.

The annual general meeting of the Sisters of the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was held on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School on Saturday last, Dr. Mrs. Hirabai M.D. Gilder, L. M. & S., Divisional Lady Superintendent, was in the chair.

Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Lady Secretary of the Division, read the second report of the Division for the year ended 30th September 1914, in which it was stated that the work performed by the Nursing Sisters was satisfactory and showed a marked progress. First Aid was rendered in 22 cases and 23 cases of different kinds were nursed to the satisfaction of those concerned. At the close of the year there were 27 Nursing Sisters on the Roll.

The Nursing Sisters were entertained by her Excellency Lady Willingdon at Government House on the 23rd January along with other Divisions of the Bombay Corps, and she inspected the Nursing Sisters and expressed her satisfaction at their general turn-out and the good work that was being performed by them.

In the funds for the maintenance of the Division, Rs. 476, were donated during the year under report, while Rs. 160-11-9 were disbursed on Equipment, Prizes, Printing, Postage etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 315-1-3.

The Nursing Sisters have their names registered to work for H. E. Lady Willingdon's Scheme for Indian women and children.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The following Office-bearers and Nursing Sisters were elected to work on the Finance Committee of the Division:—Dr. Mrs Hirabai M. Gilder, President (Ex-officio); Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Secretary (Ex-officio); Members of the Committee:—Misses Jarbanoo P. Ghandhi, Maneckbai N. Masani, Bhikaiji B. Mody, Sheheran M. Irani, Oaimai N. Hakim, Soonabai D. Desai, Tehemina R. Master.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

TEA PLANTERS' PATRIOTISM

PROPOSED LEVY OF CERTAIN PERCENTAGE ON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Hon. Mr. A. W. C. Chaplain, speaking at the annual meeting of the Duars Planters' Association at Jalpaiguri, said with reference to the war: "The experience in this war has shown that tea is the healthiest drink for troops in field and it seems to me that the tea industry should take this opportunity of sustaining its reputation for patriotism and generosity of offering our troops and those of our gallant Allies a large quantity of tea as a free gift. A levy of a certain percentage on the crop, which would produce several million pounds of tea, part to be sent to the Allied armies in France and part to the Russian troops would, I am sure, meet the wishes of all shareholders and I trust the Indian Tea Association will not loss the opportunity of doing the right and patriotic thing in this time of national need. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Indian Tea Association have had questions of gift of tea to troops under consideration already, as also gift to the hospital."

VICTIM OF THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT

HANDSOME PENSIONS TO SUPDT. EASTWOOD'S FAMILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Information has been received that the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction the grant of following pensions to the wife and family of the late Mr. J. H. Eastwood, Superintendent of Calcutta Police Reserve Force, who died on the 3rd October from effects of injuries received in the riot at Budge Budge. A pension of Rs. 250 a month to Mrs. Eastwood for life or until her re-marriage with effect from the date following that of her husband's death; (b) A pension of Rs. 50 a month to each of the three daughters until their marriage with effect from date of death or remarriage of their mother. These concessions are granted in addition to army pensions drawn by Mrs. Eastwood and her youngest daughter.

The following from the "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam is cheering: "A German officer now in Belgium who has been interviewed by a correspondent of the 'Telegraaf' had little that was good to say of the German high commands. He remarked that Germany sadly lacked a Moltke at present, and added that if the German Army only had a Joffre the Allies would have been defeated long since. The officer spoke with disdain of all the German Generals with the single exception of Von Hindenburg."

NEW PHASE OF WAR.

GIGANTIC SIEGE OPERATIONS.

GROWING ARMY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The following account, dated January 4, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, describes the movements of the British Force and the French Armies in immediate touch with it, during the first few days of the New Year:—

The New Year has opened upon a more favourable situation for the Allies than any they have known since the commencement of the campaign. So far as the British are concerned, the small Expeditionary Force of four divisions which took the field last August has now swelled into a great Army which is steadily increasing in numbers, has become inured to war, and can look back on a record of hard fighting such as British troops have seldom sustained in the past

The struggle of the last four months has passed through three distinct phases, and has now entered upon a fourth. The first phase was represented by the great outflanking advance of the Germans and the retirement of the Allies, the second by our advance to the Aisne, and the third by the gradual extension northwards on both sides to the North Sea, followed by the desperate attacks of the enemy on the northern portion of the Allied line.

During all that time neither side obtained a decisive victory, but each was striving to obtain that necessary preliminary to victory which consists in gaining the initiative—that is, in one adversary forcing the other to conform to his movements and subordinate his actions to those of his antagonist.

In surveying the course of the struggle in the Western theatre, it is sometimes difficult to say which side has been at any given moment in this favourable position. The Germans certainly possessed the initiative during the first phase, and lost, it in the second, while during the third they regained it by dint of greatly superior numbers massed against one section of our line. From the third week in October till about the middle of November the contest took the form of an attempt on the part of the enemy to break the Allied line and gain the ports of Calais and Dunkirk, and, on our part, to prevent that attempt. In its essence, therefore, our immediate object at that time was a negative one although, regarding the war as a whole, the part then played by the French and British in the retention of large forces of the enemy in this theatre of war was a supremely important factor in achieving a positive object.

ENEMY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Since that time, however, a slow but none the less marked change has taken place, resulting in the definite passing of the initiative into the hands of the Allies. The contest has thus entered upon a fourth phase. This is not shown so much by the material results obtained, although at most points of the Allied front ground has been gained, and at some very marked progress, resulting in the capture of guns and strongly entrenched positions, has been made; but advantage lies in the fact that it is now the Allies who for the past few weeks have assumed and maintained an offensive *role*, while the enemy has been acting on the defensive. In order to understand what this implies it is necessary to bear in mind that the operations in the Western theatre must be viewed as a whole, and that progress must be judged by the sum total of results along the whole line and not on any section of it where, owing to the local conditions, the state of the country, or some other considerations, a forward movement may have been temporarily suspended.

The fact also that the enemy is acting on the defensive does not mean that he has given up attacking altogether as the strong attacks delivered against the British on December 19 and 20, as well as against various sections of the French line at different times sufficiently witness; but these have all been in the nature of counter-attacks undertaken either in order to regain ground previously lost or to relieve the pressure on some other part of the German line. It is only by balancing the total results of these attacks on both sides one against the other and by understanding the difference of the motives inspiring them, that a clear idea can be obtained of the really marked progress achieved by the Allies. The German defensive is an active one. It is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker a force is and the more hardly it is pressed, the more persistently should it attack, but it remains true that such action is none the less essentially defensive, even though here and there one of their counter-attacks may succeed, in regaining possession of a trench or in driving back a small section of our front.

PRESENT FORM OF WARFARE.

It has frequently been pointed out that the present form of warfare is neither more nor less than siege operations on a gigantic scale,, and that progress in such operations cannot be measured by the standard of field operations, but the importance of such progress as is now being made lies in two factors, one being moral, the other material. If we retain the initiative it will mean that the German soldier will gradually become increasingly conscious that he is no longer marching on Calais or Paris, that instead of pressing forward his *role is* merely to maintain what has already been won, and that even this limited object is not being attained. Hitherto he has continually been told that reinforcements are about to arrive, and that an advance in force is imminent, while reports of startling victories by land and sea are disseminated broadcast in the ranks. But such fabrications can no longer carry any conviction when the troops realize that instead of attacking they are stationary or even retiring a and the *moral* of the enemy must inevitably become affected. The more thoroughly they are now deceived as to their true position, the greater will be the disillusionment if they realise that ultimate victory is unattainable, while upon an army such as that of the Germans, which has been taught to exalt the cult of the offensive almost into a fetish, the mere consciousness of being reduced to act on the defensive must have a most discouraging effect.

The other factor is the material advantage in cumulative effect of a continued advance, however slow. The capture of some village, hill, or line of trenches may not be a great feat in itself, but it may enable the attackers to bring up their guns to a more favourable position, to enfilade some area and so render it untenable, or to direct fire on the enemy's communications. The final consequence of repeated small successes such as these may be that the enemy is forced to abandon, strategically or tactically, important points, such as towns, railway junctions, and river crossings, and fall back to another line of defence altogether.

The effect of such a success will depend on the direction of the attack, on the extent to which it threatens the enemy's communications, and the extent of territory which on that account it compels him to abandon.

It must not, however, be thought that this is other than a very slow and laborious progress, or that this result is within immediate reach; yet every capture by the Allies of a trench represents a loss of ground for which the enemy has expended much blood and treasure, and is a step forward in the process of attrition which will eventually bring the war to an end.

FORTIFICATIONS OLD AND NEW.

In order to find any parallel to the general features of such warfare as is now being waged it is necessary to go back to the days when nations sought to defend their territories by continuous lines of entrenchments or fortifications. There have been instance of this, both in ancient history, such as the Great Wall of China and the Roman Wall in Britain, and also in modern times. Curiously enough, the very part of Flanders where the British Army is now operating, was, in the early 18th century, defended by such continuous lines of fortifications, the famous so-called "Ne plus ultra" lines designed by Vauban and consisting of an elaborate system of dykes, canals, and entrenchments stretching across the low-lying valleys of the Scheldt, Scarpe, and Lys to the sea. The method of overcoming such resistance does not differ in principle from that employed in those days. There is first the careful selection of the most suitable points for attack, the preparation by bombardment, the advance by sap and parallel, the organization of assaulting columns, and the minute preparations made for establishing a foothold in each successive outwork as a *point d'appui* for a further advance on the main line of works. It is such operations as these which are being carried out on a front of some 360 miles, and it is only by bearing in mind the limitations necessarily imposed by such warfare that the Allied progress at this stage can be estimated.

BEHAR HIGH COURT.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS FROM CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Mr. W. S. Coutts, I.C.S., on special duty in connection with the new High Court of Behar, last week, visited the Calcutta High Court to ascertain the number of ministerial officers and clerks who could be spared for transfer to the new High Court. He has prepared a list of officers, especially those coming from Behar in all the departments on the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court now engaged in connection with cases, civil and criminal, coming from Behar and Orissa.

Mr. P. L. Roy son of Mr. P. L. Roy of Calcutta who has been at Cambridge University, has joined the Honourable Artillery Company as a private and expects to reach the front in February or March. Mr. Roy has won many honours in amateur boxing and was once the Public School Light Weights Champion.

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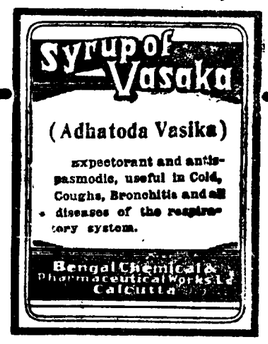
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BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. NOTE.

CORDIAL AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH BONA-FIDE TRADE.

(Later than the Mail)

The text of the British reply to the American Note was issued on January 10.

In his reply Sir Edward Grey states that the Note has been carefully examined, and the points raised therein are receiving consideration, but that preliminary observations will help to clear the ground.

His Majesty's Government entirely recognised the most friendly spirit referred to in the Note, and desired to reply in the same spirit.

His Majesty's Government cordially concur in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States that a belligerent dealing with trade between neutrals should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety.

"We shall endeavour to keep our action within the limits of this principle, on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with bona-fide trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for an enemy's country, and we are ready wherever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress."

The Note continues: "His Majesty's Government think much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have in practice interfered with trade.

"Your Excellency's (Ambassador Page) Your Excellency's (Ambassador Page) Note seems to hold his Majesty's Government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that through our action the products of great American industries have been denied to long-established markets in neutral countries contiguous to the seat of war. The Government do not intend such a result, and would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action."

INCREASED EXPORTS.

Sir Edward Grey then quotes the following values of exports from New York to European neutrals for November, 1913, compared with November, 1914.

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$558,000 ...	$7,101,000
Sweden	$377,000 ...	$2,858,000
Norway	$477,000 ...	$2,318,000
Italy	$2,971,000 ...	$4,781,000...
Holland	$4,389,000 ...	$3,960,000...

There may have been, he says, a falling off in cotton exports, but his Majesty's Government has been most careful not to interfere with cotton, its place on the free list being scrupulously maintained. Sir Edward Grey goes on to suggest that the responsibility for adverse trade with neutral countries is due to the existence of the war, not to any British action.

"The war," he says, "has an adverse effect on great industries, such as cotton, because France, Germany and England have their purchasing power diminished."

Referring to the American Note's reference to the detention of copper, Sir Edward Grey quotes the official export figures of copper from the United States to Italy from the commencement of the war to the end of the third week in December:—

1913 ..... 15,202,000lbs.
1914 ..... 36,285,000lbs.

The figures for "Other Europe," i.e., Europe excepting the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland and Italy, were:—

1913 ..... 7,271,000lbs.
1914 ..... 35,347,000lbs.

"With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of the copper consigned to these countries recently has been intended not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct."

Therefore it is imperatively necessary for Great Britain to do all in her power to stop the part not intended genuinely for neutral countries.

COPPER FOR GERMANY.

Sir Edward Grey says the American Note did not refer to the detention of any copper shipments to Sweden, but his Majesty's Government have positive information that four consignments of copper, and aluminium to Sweden at the present time are definitely destined for Germany.

"I cannot believe that with such figures before them, and in such cases as those just mentioned, the Government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his Majesty's Government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the Government or the people of the United States to strain the international code in favour of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from using such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power."

The British Note admits that foodstuffs should not be seized without the presumption that they are intended for the enemy's forces or Government. The British Government believes that this rule has been hitherto adhered to, but will examine instances to the contrary, if the American Government submits them, and it intends adhering to this rule, though it cannot give an unlimited or unconditional undertaking to do so, as the enemy may violate the rules of civilised warfare in this regard in the future.

From August 4 to January 3, 778 steamships proceeded from the United States to Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy.

The cargoes of forty-five were placed in a prize court, while only eight vessels were placed therein, and one of these has since been released.

COTTON NEVER CONTRABAND.

Sir Edward Grey says it is necessary to bring suspected ships into port for examination, and instances cargoes of rubber shipped from the United States under another designation to escape notice. Sir Edward Grey contradicts statements made in America that Great Britain's attitude with regard to cotton is ambiguous. He says cotton was never made contraband.

Information is now received that because of Great Britain's attitude in this matter ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry contraband, and the Government have been warned that copper will be concealed in cotton bales.

In such cases ships must be brought to port, and if the examination, is justified the case will be brought before a prize court to be dealt with in the ordinary way.

The next point discussed in the British Note is the British embargo on the export or rubber, which has been represented to the British Government to have interfered with American commercial interests. It is difficult for the British Government to permit the export of rubber from the British Dominions to America when rubber is essential to the belligerent countries, and when a new trade of exporting rubber from America in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war.

It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of his Majesty's Government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported form America which it is believed are destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action should be conceded for this purpose

"But his Majesty's Government has now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters of Great Britain which will permit of licences being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States."

The Note comments on the danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy may supply contraband to him, but "We have no complaint to make of the attitude of the Governments of those countries, which so far as we are aware have not departed from the proper rules of neutrality."

DELAYED MANIFESTS.

The new practice of the United States of prohibiting the publication of manifests till thirty days after departure of vessels must, says the British Note, increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband, and render necessary the examination and detention of more ships than would be the case if the former practice were continued.

In conclusion the Note says that the British Government does not wish to contest the general principles of International Law whereon they understand the Note to be based, and desire to restrict their action solely to interference with contraband destined for the enemy.

The Government will explain the case when cargo from the United States is detained, and would gladly enter into an arrangement whereby mistakes could be avoided and reparation secured promptly when injury to neutral owners, ships or cargo, has been improperly caused, "for they are most desirious in the interest of both the United States and other neutral countries that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by neutral countries of goods from the United States."

GERMAN SPIES AND THE TOKOMARU

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There can hardly be any question that the sinking of the Tokomaru in the English Channel was pre-arranged, that is, the submarine that torpedoed her had been warned of her coming. The vessel was carrying a very valuable freight of food. This must have been known to the Germans (or pro-Germans) not only at the port where she loaded up, but also at all the ports of call en route to England. In spite of all the efforts of the Government, German or pro-German spies still exist in every British possession on the face of the earth. Information, it is stated in the Home journals, is even wired from London itself daily to our enemy.

It seems incredible that in spite of Germany's dastardly and law-defying behaviour, the most rigorous measures regarding Germans and their helpers are not taken by the authorities. The prompt internment of every German high or low, rich or poor, should be unhesitatingly carried out and the strictest surveillance placed on pro-Germans.

In view of the deliberately expressed announcement of Germany that she will "stick at nothing" to attain the defeat of England it certainly is no time for us to adopt half measures or a "milk-soppy" policy.

B

Feb. 2nd.

The Agricultural Department of Burma is apparently being very active in its endeavours to introduce and acclimatise new or improved varieties of crops. A certain amount of success has attended the trial sowings of Madagascar beans, the sale value of which in the European market is much higher than that of the common Burma bean. The war is likely to interfere with the experiment, in the area irrigated by the Mon Canals, of growing sugar-cane under the supervision of an expert from Java. The study of the tobacco crop is to be taken up by the Department at an early date by a special Deputy Director. The area devoted to tobacco in Burma is very considerable, and although past experience has proved the possibility of acclematising exotic varieties, it is thought that better results would follow from the improvement of the indigenous plant.

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And we have selected a varied assortment in this Column which gives you a faint idea of the variety of goods on show. All marked down. Come along early and see our stock. It will be a profitable business for you.

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LADIES' HAND-DRAWN, SOLID BACK REAL EBONY HAIR BRUSHES.

This brush represents everything that can be asked in regard to workmanship and material or will give excellent service.

Usual Price, Rs. 2-15 each.

Sale Price, Rs. 2-4.

175 only. POLISHED WOOD BRUSHES.

Made in Japan and A marvel at the money. Light orange stained back, good fibre and bristle centre. A Dandy value. Usually sold at Re. 1-0. THIS LOT HALF PRICE, As. 8 each.

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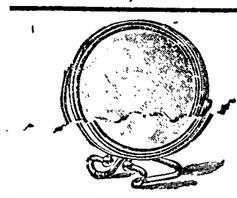
Looks like real Ivory, suitable for any lady's table. Full length 8 inches. Mirror 4, by 2½. Usual Price, Re. 1. Sale Price As. 13.



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Best English workmanship. Clean bristles, well made and finished. A real bargain offer.

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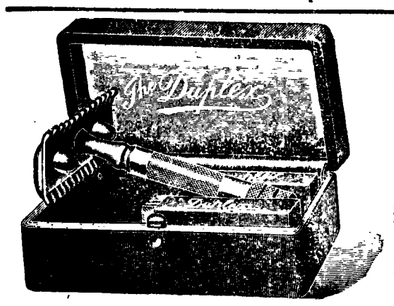

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A GUINEA RAZOR FOR Rs. 3-15.

The Duplex Safety Razor. A guinea pattern, complete in case with 6 blades. Rs. 4-4.

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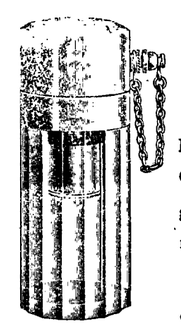

Suitable for any lady's toilet table. Good moulded glass, fine quality nickel silver tops.

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Pretty fancy glass bottles with gold fittings and rubber bulb. Gives fine spray.

Usual Price, Rs. 2-15, 4-15, 6-12,

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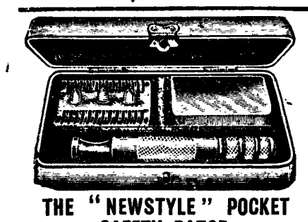

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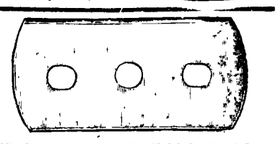

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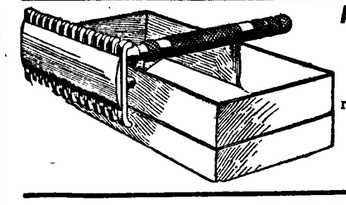

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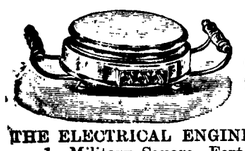

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The time of the New Year sales is upon us again; and the economically-minded amongst us will be on the look-out for bargains procurable even by the most thinly-lined purse! Fortunately in these stressful times the present fashions lend themselves admirably to the use of short lengths of this, that, and the other. An underskirt of plain material, with a tunic of striped ditto, for instance, which is the last word in fashion's dictates, could be readily made up of two sale remnants. A variant would be a tunic of plain and a skirt of plaid material; but this combination is not so popular as striped and plain. An infinitesimal quantity of Oriental embroidery goes far to brightening up an otherwise dull-toned costume; and short lengths of piece lace will, with a little manipulation, become transmogrified into the daintiest blouse possible to be seen! A new feather fantaisie will make an otherwise shabby hat capable of displaying itself with the proudest, and these fantaisies are sold at almost "giving-away" prices at the sales. A woman with a little imagination and resource can do excellent shopping at sale-time.

BEAUTIFUL VISITING GOWN.

The gown here depicted is made of duvetyn in the lovely shade known as Indian red. The sleeves and tunic are of ninon in the same shade. The collar and vest are composed of silver lace; and the fur used to out-line the tunic, cuffs, and corsage is opossum. The graceful swathing is fastened by a big cameo, and then allowed to fall in two long ends. The toque is almost composed of grey wings, and is a very elegant completion of an unusually smart costume. It will be noted that the bodice is perfectly plain except for the fur edging, and that the sleeves are shirred from shoulder to wrist, the arm-holes being very large. The collar is of the high turned back shape, and is very becoming.

AN EVENING WRAP.

The beautiful evening wrap shown here is of tangerine-coloured crepe-de-chine, veiled with grey ninon. It has a gauged back and low armholes. The craze for the combination of grey and silver is portrayed in the accompanying frock, which is pearl-grey trimmed with silver lace. The artistic wrap above described, with the glint of tangerine-gold showing through the grey ninon, would be a most elegant accompaniment to this grey and silver frock. The fur which edges the wrap all round may be chinchilla, silver or white fox, or any long-haired light-coloured peltry.

A CHIC TOQUE.

The toque here presented by our artist is of swathed velvet, and this particular example was tete-de-negre in colour. These toques do not require much additional trimming, as the velvet is a "host in itself"; but the large ostrich feather waving on this one is a very elegant completion. It is a delicate frail shade, and tones most beautifully with the tete-de-negre. The frill round the neck is of taffetas, and matches the velvet exactly. It is a very smart accompaniment to the toque. The ensemble is completed by the row of pearls, worn very high on the neck—in fact, just under the chin. In choosing "pearls" be careful to get the loaded or Roman kind, as the "shell" beads chip and look unsightly after only a short time of wearing.

CHEESE COOKERY.

SOME USEFUL RECIPES.

(From a Paris Correspondent.)

Now that the nice English cheese, Cheddar and Cheshire—which we had been accustomed to buy here in Paris at a lower price than that of French cheese,—is no longer allowed to come over, we suppose it is being made the best use of in Great Britain, for we all know how valuable cheese is as a nourishing food-stuff. Here are some recipes for cooked cheese:—

SCRAMBLED EGGS AND CHEESE.

Put into a pan two ounces fresh butter and two ounces of fresh cheese, and let them melt. Season with a very little salt and pepper. Break into the pan two or three fresh eggs; beat up all together and serve at once.

CHEESE PUDDING.

Take ten or twelve plainly boiled mealy potatoes. Crush them, pass through the sieve, mix with them a quarter of a pound grated cheese—any kind that can be satisfactorily grated,—a coffee-up of cream, four beaten-up eggs. Season with salt and pepper and bake in the oven.

RICE AND CHEESE.

Boil for a few minutes only a quarter-pound of Carolina rice. Let it cool and strain. Add then two ounces fresh butter and a coffee-cup or more of good beef or veal gravy, a little pepper, and let boil. When the rice is quite tender stir in a quarter-pound grated cheese and serve at once, very hot.

CHEESE SOUFELL.

Mix over the fire two ounces of white flour with fresh milk or cream, making a smooth paste. Add six ounces of grated cheese and the yolks of five eggs, stirring continually. Beat up the whites of the eggs into a snow and add, still stirring well. Put into a mould and bake gently.

CHEESE CAKE.

This is the recipe for the real thing. Put half-pound of grated cheese into a pan with two ounces of fresh butter and let it melt. Add a spoonful or two of fresh milk. Pass through the sieve and add the yolks of six eggs, a spoonful or two of potato flour and the whites of the six eggs beaten to a snow. Have ready tart dishes lined with puff-paste. Fill each with the cheese-cream thus prepared and let them bake half an hour in a hot oven.

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This model made in velvet, any colour is an importation received by the last mail

by Emilie Wingrove. It is a dainty serviceable shape suitable for any wear.

THE INFLUENCE OF COLOUR.

We are all more or less familiar with the cult of the colour faddist. Unless we wear the colour selected for us something dreadful will happen, our destiny being dependent upon the colours with which we associate. This weird knowledge is gained by studying the date of our birth, together with the sign of the zodiac, and the star under which the woman was born. We may smile at the cult, or perhaps at its extremest form, but all the same a love of colour is born in us. We prefer one colour more than anything else.

Once I was passing a fashionable sweet shop, famous for the beautiful display in its windows. On the day I mention the most wonderful of sweets were displayed in dainty baskets, decorated with lovely roses. It was very exquisite, but I am not passionately in love with pink, and I was just passing on when I saw a tiny, ragged child stop in front of the window. Her mother equally ragged and dreadfully draggled stumbled wearily along. I paused, wondering what thoughts were passing through the little girl's mind, when the mother turned back and called harshly to the child to come. "Oh! let me look a minute," pleaded the child. "What's the use, yer ain't got no money for those things," grumbled the mother not unkindly. "I don't want the sweets," breathed the child, a sort of ecstasy shining in her eyes. "I won't spoil it, but I do love pink. I'd like to look at it always." Then she turned and followed her mother along the dreary road that led to the workhouse. Poor little girl child with the artistic soul that could rise above the sordid surroundings of her life!

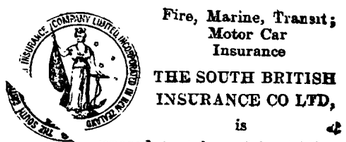
WHAT ARE RESTFUL SHADES?

Without any frantic following of colour crazes, it must we remembered that when colours appeal to anyone very strongly, it shows plainly that that particular colour is the most restful. For instance a woman, to whom shades of blue or mauve suggest rest and quietness, should avoid rooms that are papered in red. Red has been selected by popular feeling to be the tint of ferocity. Cattle and wild beasts are said to be rendered more savage by the mere sight of red. I have heard it stated that a lion and tiger at the Zoo became much agitated by the sight of a red handkerchief. All the same, I have my doubts about this popular belief. I am sure the lion and tiger simply thought a friendly visitor was bringing them something good to eat. I have never known cattle grow more savage at the sight of red. Yet, I have witnessed the awful blood frenzy of wild cattle, and the water frenzy of drought-starved cattle. In occultism red has many sinister meanings, but all the same it is a colour I love. I revel in red, but then I am rather a placid woman, and nerves do not trouble me yet; according to the colour faddists I ought to wear grey.

Unless the nerves are in good order no woman should live in an atmosphere of vivid colours. Too strong and vivid colours in the surroundings soon pall, and there is nothing worse than weariness for nerves. Delicate shades of colour, fading almost imperceptibly into another shade, are the best for highly strung natures. Always avoid a colour that irritates as soon as one grows accustomed to it. A. O., in "The Daily Chronicle."

WAR ON RATS.

COMMON SENSE RAT EXTERMINATOR not only clears buildings of Rats and Mice, but dries up the carcases, absolutely preventing unpleasant results attending use of inferior preparations. Full particulars from COMMON SENSE VERMIN EXTERMINATOR STORES, (of TORONTO, Canada.) Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



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(Continued from 1st column.)

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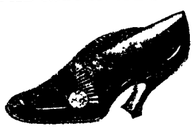

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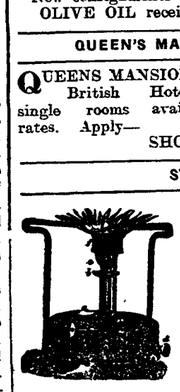

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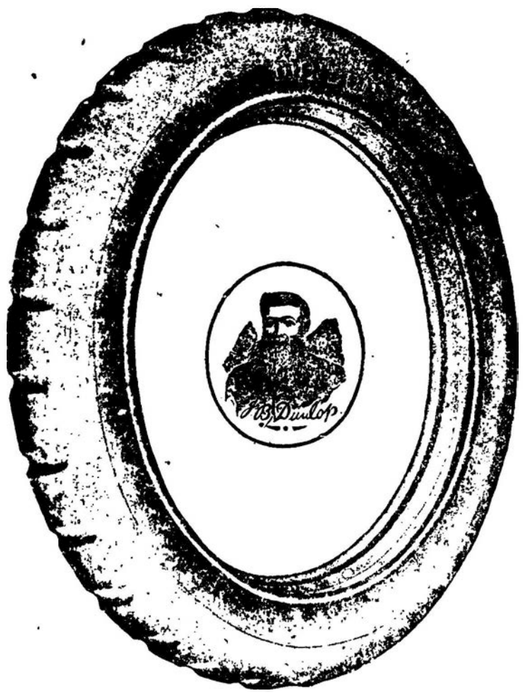

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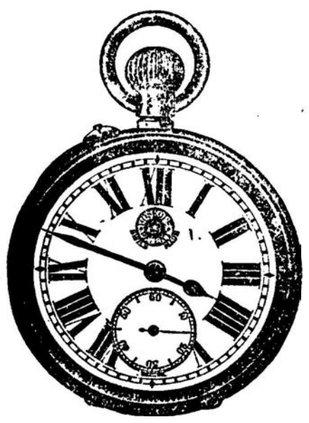

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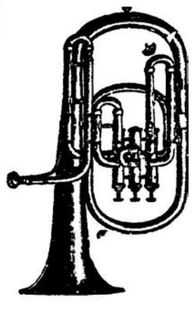

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